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New Bedford Strike Threat; French to Scuttle Vessels; Soft Coal Parley Halted

The World's Day—May 21, 1941

New England: Strike Threatened at New Bedford

A general strike of 20,000 New Bedford mill workers was threatened as a result of a jurisdictional dispute between two A. F. of L. union groups. [Page 13.]

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared at Bangor, Maine, that jurisdictional strikes are "inexcusable." [Page 13.]

Equality of opportunity for the Nation's youth was urged before the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, in convention at Boston. [Details and pictures: Page 13.]

A professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology declared Great Britain faces serious danger of starvation by the German blockade. [Page 15.]

Social Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt in a Boston interview assailed defense strikes. [Page 13.]

A conspiracy to misuse blue and orange food stamps of the Federal Government was uncovered by Boston G-Men. [Page 14.]

Massachusetts League of Women Voters, in convention at Worcester, called for an all-out effort to win "the battle of production." [Page 13.]

Air and Sea: French to Scuttle Halted Cargo Ships

A French Admiralty order instructing French merchant ship masters to scuttle their vessels if intercepted by British warships, was reported in London to have come into the possession of the British.

Three French freighters, heavily laden and convoyed by French naval cruisers, were reported from Algeciras, Spain, to have passed apparently uncontested through Gibraltar into the Atlantic.

Passengers of the Zamzam, Egyptian steamer sunk by a Nazi raider, have been landed at St. Jean de Luz in Occupied France. German sources intimated that American ambulance drivers might not be released immediately. [Page 1.]

A British cruiser of the 10,000-ton class was claimed by Italy to have been hit in the eastern Mediterranean by Italian torpedo-carrying planes. Berlin claimed a bomb hit on a British cruiser west of the island of Crete.

A Finnish liner—the 6,548-ton Josefina Thorden, bound from Petsamo to the United States—was reported sunk by an air bomb in the North Atlantic.

Air raids by both RAF and Luftwaffe continued to be sharply curtailed by unfavorable flying weather.

National: Southern Coal Parley Broken Off

New York (AP)—Direct negotiations between Southern soft coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America (C. I. O.) broke off amid an outburst of name-calling by both sides and the dispute over contract terms was left to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board for attempted settlement. Representatives of the operators and Union were to meet with the Board in Washington Friday. [Page 7.]

New York (AP)—Mayor La Guardia, Director of the new Office of Civilian Defense, was reported preparing for an inspection trip to London. City Hall reports said the Mayor might head a delegation of six members of the United States Conference of Mayors, of which he is President.

Europe: Foreign Envoys Ordered Out of Paris

United States and other members of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps received word from their respective Embassies and Legations in Berlin that they would have to withdraw their representatives from Paris by June 10.

Strikes and lockouts were banned in the Netherlands by Arthur Seyss-Inquart, German Commissioner, under penalties as severe as life imprisonment and capital punishment.

Conscription for Ulster was said to be the reason for a projected conference between Prime Minister John M. Anderson of Northern Ireland and Prime Minister Churchill. Ulster was excluded from conscription by a decision of the British Government in 1939.

Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander in Chief of the German Army, arrived in Paris by air, according to a British broadcast. He was received by Gen. Heinrich von Stülpnagel, Commander of the occupying forces in France.

Middle East: Foreign Nationals Leaving Syria

American and British nationals were making their way out of Syria, where the Vichy government has ordered the British consulates closed. Fresh German planes continued to arrive in Syria.

British in Iraq were reported to have gained the support of the 1,000,000 Kurds in Northern Iraq.

British troops succeeded in capturing a strategic bridge across the Euphrates and the town of Feluja.

Turkey to Syria passenger train traffic was reported to have been discontinued. Istanbul dispatches did not disclose whether freight traffic had ceased.

Washington: Increase Ordered in Big Bombers

Increased production of four-motored bombers, to implement the President's recent request to give priorities to bombers second only to that given to machine tools, was announced by William S. Knudsen, OPM director-general. The Ford Motor Company is to start turning out completed four-motored Consolidated bombers by the first of the year.

Greater integration of American shipping to combat the Axis was voted by the House of Representatives in granting the President more power over all phases of merchant shipping. [Page 1.]

Foreign war relief administered by the American Red Cross with the help of Federal funds has reached $35,015,599, with a "large volume" of supplies still going to Britain despite shortage of shipping space. [Page 8.]

Crete: More German Troops Landed in Crete

Germans had gained at least a temporary foothold in Crete, according to a London radio broadcast picked up in New York.

Some 3,000 additional German troops were either dropped from the air or landed from one or two transports on the island today, the 1,500 landed from the air yesterday having been all accounted for, according to London reports.

Germans alleged that the Greek Government had already left Crete.

Attack on Crete was regarded not only as a move to oust the British Navy from the Eastern Mediterranean, but also as a rehearsal for more ambitious attempts on Britain itself.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER — TONIGHT

TOMORROW — COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 13

Rouge Ousts Grease At Gasoline Station

By the Associated Press

Portland, Me., May 21

Powder and rouge and pretty faces have replaced oil and grease-smeared, less-attractive faces at one of Portland's gasoline filling stations because of the draft.

Manager Ralph P. Hall, with two male helpers picked off in rapid succession by Uncle Sam, hired two girls, dressed them in snappy riding breeches and tan shirts, and put them to work.

As far as the attendants, Miss Alice Brady and Miss Shirley Edwards, are concerned, the job is more fun than taking dictation or clerking. The girls do the lighter work, but are capable of greasing a chassis and changing a tire.

U. S. Moves To Co-ordinate War Shipping

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—A still closer integration of American shipping with the struggle against the Axis was in immediate prospect today as the House of Representatives granted the President drastic new powers over the movement, cargoes and rates of all American merchant vessels.

This bill, whose quick passage in the Senate is anticipated, will permit the President to assign vessels to the task of supplying the British in a number of important world sectors, while enabling him to lessen still further the amount of supplies reaching the totalitarian Powers across the Pacific Ocean.

Added importance was given to the measure's passage by the simultaneous request issued to all newspapers, radio stations and magazines by the United States Maritime Commission that no publicity be given to the movement of merchant ships aiding the democracies. Particular stress was laid on vessels going to the Red Sea, China and Rangoon in British India.

Unfinished Vessels Taken

These two moves were followed by still another seen as indicating the stringency of the shipping situation. The Maritime Commission has announced the requisitioning of four unfinished passenger liners being built for Moore-McCormack, Inc., for the line's Latin American trade.

It is believed that the ships, Rio Hudson, Rio de La Plata, Rio Parana and Rio de Janeiro, will be converted either into troop transports or into small aircraft carriers, as has been done with other vessels taken over from the same line.

Since this Country has made

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

$40 a Month Age Pensions Are Approved

Legislative committee reports favorably on a bill adding $5,000,000 to State outlay.

Increased old-age assistance, including payments of $40 a month, won its way past the Legislative Committee on Pensions today. As a consequence, the Committee on Taxation will soon be faced with necessity of finding about $5,000,000 yearly for the proposed liberalizations affecting some 88,000 persons.

Senator Jarvis Hune, (R) North Attleboro, chairman of the Taxation Committee, when notified of the favorable action on the pension proposals, said his committee would be forced to hold considerations of new revenue up until after the budget is cleared, which would be early in June.

The increases, if finally adopted, will place Massachusetts in line with California and Colorado in the generosity of its old-age assistance. At present, the Bay State, with its average of $28 per person, ranks third in the Nation.

In addition to the raising of the minimum to $40 a month, the Committee approved four other proposals:

1. Increase from $50 to $65 in the amount paid to husband and wife living together.

2. A graduated scale of exemptions for children having dependent aged parents. The present law provides that children shall contribute support according to their ability. The proposed new law would exempt single children earning less than $1,000 a year from any contribution, and would exempt children that are married and have one child of their own, if their earnings are less than $2,000 a year. An exemption of $500 is allowed for each child up to a total of $3,000. After that, the contribution is based on individual circumstances.

3. Liberalization of insurance provisions. Under the present law, old-age assistance recipients are not permitted to retain life insurance policies if taken out within five years of the date of their application for aid.

Under the plan of liberalization, recipients will be permitted to retain up to $3,000 worth of such insurance regardless of when it was taken out, providing only that its cash surrender value is not in excess of $300.

4. Recipients of Old Age Assistance may be absent from the State for periods up to three months without affecting their benefits. Longer absences may be arranged under special circumstances. At present, an absence of one month is permitted.

More German 'Chutists Land, Wrest Footholds in Crete; Churchill Admits Fierce Fight

Wide World

Services Still Held in Westminster Abbey

King George and Queen Elizabeth in Westminster Abbey stand on the spot before the high altar where the coronation ceremony was held. They were inspecting damage caused by heavy Nazi raids in London. Services are still being held at the Abbey despite the damage from air raids. A chancel screen hides the damage done in the choir loft and sanctuary, and the only other sign of destruction is a stream of light shining through the shattered lantern roof.

Air-borne shock troops are reported landing in Suda Bay region of Greek island.

CAIRO, Egypt, May 21 (AP)—Greek sources said they understood the British had the situation in Crete in hand early today, but they acknowledged that some invading units still were fighting.

LONDON, May 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill warned Parliament today that the Battle of Crete would continue with "increasing severity" as reliable sources declared air-borne Nazi shock troops were still pouring into the invaded Greek Island.

Mr. Churchill said that the Germans in one operation alone had dropped 3,000 parachutists.

This was in the Suda Bay area, he said, declaring that two hours after the attack began at 4:30 p. m., May 20, "the greater part of these had been accounted for."

Although the fighting continued, "the situation was reported in hand at 9 p. m. (yesterday)," he added.

The latest total of the German invasion force made known in London — and unofficially — was 4,500 men.

The Germans were delivered by aerial transports and sailed in by glider and parachute, according to Mr. Churchill.

Second Assault Reported

He told of a second assault on Suda Bay, which, although available only to shallow draft vessels, is Crete's best anchorage.

Canea, the island Capital to which King George II of Nazi-occupied Greece has shifted his Government, is less than five miles from Suda Bay. On the northwest corner of the island, it is closest to the southern Greek airdromes from which the Germans are launching their sustained aerial invasion attempt.

"In the Heraclion (Candia) and Retimo areas," Mr. Churchill said, "the attacks began at half past five by parachutes and troop-carrying aircraft, many of which crashed, also landed.

"There are no details yet."

In Cairo, Egypt, the Middle East Command said German parachute and air-borne troops had suffered "serious losses," and that one detachment which penetrated the outskirts of Canea May 20 was "quickly surrounded and accounted for."

Mr. Churchill reiterated his statement of May 20 that the first German parachutists wore New Zealand battle dress and added that the Government also had been informed that some Nazi aerialists were in the battle uniforms of British soldiers.

Huge Air Transports

Operating from bases on the Greek mainland, from 75 to 100 miles away, the Germans were said to be employing huge new Focke-Wulf air transports capable of carrying 50 to 70 men each.

The gliders employed in the landings, the British declared, were cut loose from towing planes at a great height many miles away from their objectives and coasted in without the tell-tale drone of motors.

Some of the troop-carrying planes were reported shot down, but no figures were given.

News dispatches from Cairo, Egypt, quoted official Greek sources as saying that all the German troops which landed May 20 had been killed or captured, but there was no official confirmation of this in London.

Military men here said a German air-borne division, such as the one reported engaged in the attempted invasion of Crete, consists of two infantry regiments, one artillery regiment armed with 75-millimeter guns, an antitank artillery battalion with 37-mm. guns, a motorcycle reconnaissance unit, a signal corps, and a detachment of engineers.

Parachutists Land First

Such a division, it was said, probably uses about 250 planes, each of which is expected to make three or four trips carrying troops and towing gliders.

The technique is to drop parachutists first. If they are successful in establishing a base, they put out signals and the troop-carrying planes attempt to land.

Thus far there have been no reports that the Germans have landed tanks in Crete by air.

The resort to civilian dress or uniforms of the enemy is in violation of international war rules, the British said.

The British landed a score or more of parachute-saboteurs in Southern Italy the night of Feb. 10-11, but both Rome and London said they were dressed in recognizable British military outfits to conform with international rules.

Otherwise, military sources in Rome at the time said they would have been shot as spies.

Crete: Big Test for Invasion by Air; Zamzam Passengers Landed in France

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 21—The situation at the end of the first day of fighting in Crete showed that the main question is whether the attacking troops can be speedily supported by reinforcements and whether they can receive the type of heavy equipment that can come only by sea.

If it is true that all the Nazi parachutists in the first onslaught were disposed of, this would mean a significant success for the defenders, for whom the most obvious danger lay in the necessity of dispersing their limited forces to deal with simultaneous landings at various points of the compass.

Subsequent developments presumably depend on the relative strength which the German and British Air Forces can bring to bear in this region, or the speed with which both sides can get reinforcements to the scene—it is estimated it would take about 15 hours to bring Imperial troops from Egypt by warship—and on the strategy the German High Command is prepared to use.

Evading the Fleet

The extent to which contact with the British Navy is evaded is viewed with the greatest interest here as it is the first use made in actual warfare of glider-borne troops in an attempt to overcome naval superiority.

Since the Germans overran Greece they are known to have built up there and in the Dodecanese Islands a large concentration of troop-carrying aircraft, which British airmen have been attacking persistently and the initial parachute attack on Crete is counted here to be merely preliminary to sustained efforts to capture an island inferior only to Sicily—from the viewpoint of air warfare—as a key to the Mediterranean.

Though Crete is only a small rocky island with no railways and only three good roads, it has great significance in naval strategy. It forms a natural protective bastion before Egypt; it affords, in Suda Bay, an ideal base from which to patrol the Aegean Sea. It assumes particular importance now that the Nazis clearly intend landing forces in Syria in order to follow up the specialist troops sent on ahead there.

Threat to British Fleet

If Reichsführer Hitler could plant the Swastika on Crete he could be said to have taken the first step toward bottling up Britain's Mediterranean fleet. If he could secure a firm foothold also in Cyprus he would have a good cover for his operations in Syria.

German occupation of Crete would not mean that the Stukas were within easy striking range of Alexandria, more than 400 miles away, but it would enable the Nazis to make a quick trip to Tobruk in Libya—about 450 miles for the round trip—and open up an al-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

VICHY, France, May 21 (AP)—American authorities were notified by the Germans today that 140 American survivors of the raider-sunk Egyptian steamer Zamzam had been landed safely in St. Jean de Luz, France.

The American Consul, Henry S. Waterman, left Bordeaux immediately for St. Jean de Luz, in the German-occupied strip of west coast France near the Spanish frontier.

He was notified by German naval authorities at Bordeaux that the Americans consisted of 62 men, 53 women, and 25 children.

[Previously it had been reported there were only 138 Americans on the ship sunk en route from New York and Recife (Pernambuco), Brazil, for Cape Town and Alexandria.

Dispatches from Berlin said that a German spokesman forecast that the Americans would be released as soon as possible so they could return home by way of neutral ports.

[Donald Heath, First Secretary of the United States Embassy, who called at the Berlin Foreign Office today, was understood to have received official assurances of the Americans' safety and to have been told that arrangements would be made for them to be visited by an American consular official.]

Secrecy imposed on Zamzam U. S. ambulance unit: Page 5.

Permission to Leave Granted to Americans

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 21

The State Department was advised by the American Consul in Bordeaux, France, that American survivors of the sunken liner Zamzam—now reported to be at St. Jean de Luz in France—would be permitted to leave for America via Spain and Portugal.

Intimate Message from Washington

The Nation Asks the President, 'Why Don't You Do Something?' and the President Asks the Nation, 'Why Don't YOU Do Something?'

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Why doesn't President Roosevelt do something?

Many people coming to Washington these days are asking this question. They are puzzled by the fact that the man who has so long taken the leadership in mobilization of American and world opinion against the Axis Powers seems to be sitting on the sidelines today, toying with part measures, dodging decisions, letting subordinates carry on.

The Administration continues to promise China all possible help and to loan it more money. But the Munitions Control Board of the State Department issues export licenses for 87-octane aviation gasoline and scrap steel to Japan.

Shall the United States treat Russia in its trade relations as an associate of the Axis or as a country which might possibly be weaned away? The State Department doesn't know. Complaints have been made to the President that the State Department doesn't seem to have clear policies on anything, and some few have been bold enough to suggest that the President himself hasn't laid down any positive lines for the State Department.

Same Story Everywhere

It's the same story everywhere. People ask what is the basic policy line and complain that they can't find out. Everywhere—at the War, Navy, State, Treasury, Commerce, and other Departments—you find sometimes veiled hints and sometimes blunt assertions that the President hasn't made up his mind and won't do anything. Yesterday his contribution to high policy was to set up a new Civil Defense Agency. It sounds all right. It may allay the fears of some who are afraid German bombers may fly over their roof tops tomorrow. But it doesn't advance by one jot anyone's thinking on the basic question—how sincere is America about aid to Britain?

Why this procrastination and uncertainty?

There is an answer. It may sound surprising to those who have followed the series of Roosevelt speeches which led America to the Lend-Lease bill and formal commitment to aid to Britain. But so many individuals who have talked to the President in the last two weeks confirm this explanation that it is difficult to reject it.

The President's policy toward the European war was originally based on the assumption that the Allied Powers could defeat Germany with "American aid short of war." He promised the American people that he would not lead them into war. He made even more categorical commitments in private conversations than he did in his public speeches. Then France surrendered, the German armies took the Balkans, and they are now headed into the Near East. The President's military advisers began telling him weeks ago that "aid short of war" would not be enough. They tell him today that Germany can be defeated, but only if the United States will enter the war and bend its energies seriously to the task.

These opinions gave the President a new dilemma. He had committed himself to a policy of defeating Germany. He had also committed himself to achieving this "short of war." If his military advisers are right, he must abandon one or the other of his policies. Commentators and columnists and even some Cabinet officers have been urging him to make his decision and to seize the banner of leadership. Such urgings are decidedly unpopular at the White House right now. Here, roughly, is the way the President's immediate circle of friends expresses itself on the subject:

> Mr. Roosevelt is the President of the entire Country. He has done his best for a number of years to warn the American people of the menace which Hitlerian conquest represents to America's present security and future existence as a free and democratic Nation. He has pointed to the enemy and taken all possible steps to arm the Nation. The time has come when the Nation itself must make up its own mind. He cannot assume a partisan role on such a vital issue. If he took the leadership of a war party now it might split the Country hopelessly. He cannot move until he is certain of a solid majority behind him. His time to act is when the Nation has made its decision known, but he must not take the lead in bringing public opinion to that decision. All he can properly do is to keep the danger constantly before their eyes so they can never accuse him of having failed to warn them.

Politicians Dislike to Admit Error

This may not be the whole of the President's views on the subject. There is always the fact that a politician dislikes to admit he has ever been wrong.

The result is that when he is urged by columnists to take the lead in trying to form public opinion he retorts that it is their job and not his at this stage of the game. And when some of his Cabinet equally urge him to make a speech he tells them to go out and do the spade work. Accordingly Secretaries Knox and Stimson make speeches.

This may not be the entire explanation. But this is the story you get around the White House and when you talk to people who see the President frequently.

Joseph C. Harsch

Mills Estate Tax To Top $3,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—The estate of Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, which was valued at $8,732,833 net and $10,095,812 gross in its estate-tax appraisal, will pay more than $3,000,000 in taxes to State and Federal Governments, it was disclosed here today.

New York State receives about $1,100,000 in estate taxes and the Federal Government about $2,850,000, although the final Federal figure has not been fixed.

Appraisal papers revealed that between 1921 and his passing in 1937, Mr. Mills gave away more than $1,800,000.

Highway to Panama O.K.'d by Senate Group

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved legislation today authorizing the appropriation of $20,000,000 for the construction of a new inter-American highway to Panama.

The legislation provides that the United States shall pay not more than two-thirds of the cost and that the balance will be met by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

They Can't Go to College; Pick Navy for Education

TAMPA, Fla., May 21 (AP)—All seven male members of the high school graduating class at Frostproof, prosperous citrus-growing community, decided the problem of higher education today by enlisting in the Navy.

"None of us had a chance to enter college," Cecil McLeod told the recruiting officer, "and we picked the Navy as the place to continue our education."

French Protest Ship Action By U. S. as 'Unfriendly'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador to the United States, yesterday protested to Secretary of State Cordell Hull against America's recent action in placing 13 French ships under protective custody, terming the act "an unfriendly gesture."

While strongly asserting that there has been no change in the basic relations between Germany and France, the French Ambassador admitted under questioning that, according to the view held in Vichy, the Axis has the right to use French airports in any part of the world.

At the same time, Mr. Henry-Haye expressed his own and Vichy's "painful surprise" at the American reaction to Marshal Philippe Pétain's recent radio address declaring a need for collaboration with Germany, warning that France would bitterly defend any attempts to seize such French possessions as Dakar and Martinique.

His statement to Secretary Hull regarding such French possessions is viewed as particularly significant in the light of an apparently growing demand in this country that something be done to prevent German utilization of these spots.

Additional significance is being attached to the Ambassador's further statement that "we were beaten this time and we have to readjust ourselves to the situation."

"We are not going to do anything wrong, but we must conform to our own needs," he said. "Any attempt from the outside to make a split among Frenchmen is doomed to failure. We cannot accept, however, declarations such as those aimed at seizure of French territory."

Referring to President Roosevelt's week-end appeal to the French people to avoid collaboration with Germany, the French envoy said that "the President made these statements because he assumed a lot of things," which had not yet been substantiated.

This latter statement conflicted directly with one made Saturday by Secretary Hull asserting that the President's appeal was made upon real evidence of a French swing toward greater collaboration with Germany.

Use of Airports

Asked about the use of Syrian airports by the German air force M. Henry-Haye pointed out that Article 18 of the Franco-German armistice stipulated that all French airports and facilities were to be placed under the control of an Italo-German Commission. When asked if this meant that Germany had the right to use French airfields in Northern Africa, he said that the meaning of Article 18 was clear, but that there is no evidence that the Germans have gone into French North Africa.

He added that Marshal Pétain had lived up to his pledge not to aid Germany beyond the limits of the armistice and that "there has been no explanation given of the new agreement between Germany and France." He expressed the opinion that this country should wait for such an explanation before judging France.

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Labor Chief New Mayor Of Newark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., May 21—Vincent J. Murphy is the new Mayor of Newark by agreement among his four colleagues on the five-man City Commission elected May 13 in an upset of the eight-year Democratic - Republican machine combination of Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein and his Public Works Director, Pearce R. Franklin.

The new city head, who is Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, ran as an independent and was regarded as Organized Labor's entry in the contest, one of the three anti-machine candidates to win out in the bitter-end campaign which brought victory to only two on the Ellenstein ticket, the Mayor himself running eighth.

Mayor Murphy was high man on the ticket four years ago, but Mr. Ellenstein's commissioners then prevailed for the Mayor's re-designation, and the post of Director of Finance went to Mr. Murphy. He will continue to hold it as Mayor. This year Mr. Murphy was fifth among the winners, but held the decisive vote on the commission as free to join either of the two factions which elected his four confreres.

The seven-hour organization meeting of the Commission here yesterday gave to Joseph M. Byrne, Jr., and John B. Keenan, incumbent commissioners and victors on the Newark Committee Fusion ticket, the posts of Director of Public Works and Director of Public Safety, respectively. Commission places for John A. Brady, incumbent, and Ralph A. Villani, only Republican elected, the two successful running mates of Mayor Ellenstein, are Director of Public Affairs and Director of Parks and Public Property, respectively.

Mr. Brady got the highest vote in the election, and Mr. Keenan, of the Fusionists, stood second highest.

Glass to Get Degree From Lynchburg College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNCHBURG, Va. — United States Senator Carter Glass will be awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws by Lynchburg College at commencement exercises June 3, Dr. Riley B. Montgomery, president of the institution, announced.

The college also will award a Doctor of Letters degree to Miss Elma E. R. Ellis of Knoxville, Tenn., fromerly a member of the college faculty, Dr. Montgomery said.

Antiques: Barnard Collection of Medieval Art on Sale

Portions of Romanesque and Gothic ecclesiastical buildings to be sold piece by piece.

By Carl G. Beede
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Announcement that the executors of George Grey Barnard's estate have decided on a piece-by-piece disposal of his collection of medieval art, will stir wide-spread regret. Many persons who have become acquainted with the Barnard collection have hoped, and expected, that all the portions of Romanesque and Gothic ecclesiastical buildings would be utilized to compose a unit, or a group, in which the beauty and dignity of the original structures might be approximated.

But all such possibilities seem to have been studied without success. Now a great painted and sculptured altarpiece, a statue of wood or stone single column, a capital, a window, or a little carved box a few inches long may be bought at a set price

Following so closely on the similar disposal of the prodigious Hearst collection such merchandising may be the initiation of a new method of selling art property classed as either "fine" or "decorative."

The long-estabished method has been by auction, where sometimes settings of galleries and things offered have been so rich as to overawe many persons who would have been interested to see them, and possibly to have bought.

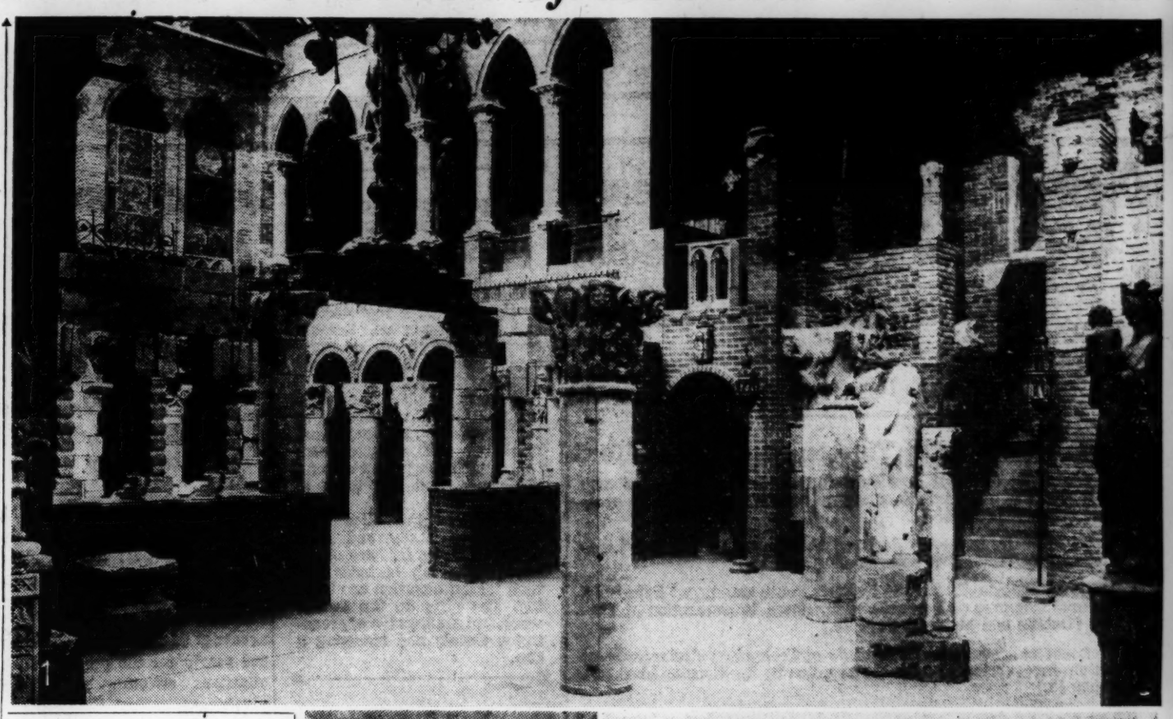
The familiar country-auction atmosphere of informality, with its friendly exchanges between auctioneer and buyers, is missing, and there prevails a businesslike formality and dignity that is suitable where paintings, sculpture, expensive rugs, famous tapestries, and ancient silver are being sold.

Many Items in Collection Should Not Be Expensive

There is no doubt that various items in the Barnard collection may appear to be more wonderful than companionable, even when shown with price tags at the Barnard studio, 698 Fort Washington Avenue, through May 30.

In dollars, numerous items should not be too expensive to buy. Some spoons, jewel boxes, wrought-iron candlesticks and glazed tiles might fall in well with a certain decorative scheme, even though they were made in Spain, France, or Italy 500 years ago, or more.

But these could be called trifles of the entire accumulation. George Grey Barnard's mastering purpose was to find and preserve all he could of portions, even single carved stones, from the ecclesiastical buildings of medieval times in southern Europe—1100 to 1600.



Robinson Galleries, New York City

The famous sculptor had sought and saved such for some 40 years, starting during his art student days in France. He had great plans for using it all in a unique outdoor museum, on a height above the Hudson River near where the Cloisters now stand. Instead he sold most of the material to be incorporated in The Cloisters now in the same locality. What is to be sold is said to include fresh acquisitions by Mr. Bernard, collected in France since sale of former purchases now built into The Cloisters.

In the centuries from which these architectural remnants came, two styles of construction styles were followed. Both are exemplified in the large view here. The large columns and round arches embody those much earlier forms that give the term Romanesque to the thick-walled small-windowed structures of which they are parts. Those who built in this manner took pride in following thus the examples of antiquity, as found in old Rome's imperial works—palaces, villas, triumphal arches, the Colosseum, the great baths. Yet, they did not merely imitate what was done several centuries before, but introduced variety and novelty. The group at Pisa—baptistry, cathedral and leaning bell tower, is a famous example of this adaptation.

The other type of church building practiced in these medieval centuries was Gothic, its basic elements suggested in the same view by the row of pointed arches and slender columns. This was no return to antiquity but a fresh and spirited conception originating in France and spreading from there through Western Europe. And it is from France, more than from all other countries together, that Mr. Barnard brought the material now selling, as well as that built into The Cloisters.

Many Experienced Hardship In Midst of Great Beauty

As we all admire the skill of craft, beauty of form and great cost that are embodied in these chiselled stones and imposing structures, it comes as a shock to recall the strangely contrasting lives of hardship, labor, and ignorance endured by people at large. Feudal times have their tales of romance, but farming produced practically all wealth, and only a few nearest the lords of the manors knew anything of the pleasure and freedom that brightens those tales.

Even those few were dependent on their liege lord's generosity. His was the land. The farmer whose labor produced crops that brought comfort and plenty to the owner. The church too had an interest and from its share came the wages of the stone carvers and builders who wrought and placed the admired fragments Mr. Barnard brought together here.

The church was the only steady supporter of architecture and the arts that contributed to it. So we look in vain here for anything, aside from a few trifles, that holds associations with the home in hut or castle, or with the social life of these centuries.

Items From Barnard Collection

(1) Material which the George Grey Barnard Estate is offering at private sale, item by item, is shown in part. Here are some of the more important stone columns, sculptured capitals, statues, and iron work which are being exhibited for sale at 698 Fort Washington Avenue, New York, through May 30. (2) The material contains many objects which are not architectural, an example being this small wooden statue. This figure is French, three feet high, and dates from about 1260. (3) Jewel box eight inches long, from Northern Italy, made about 1500. It is covered on all four sides with a frieze of shells and leaf scrolls, while on the corners and in the center of the front is a grotesque mask. (4) Also from Italy is this wrought-iron flagstaff holder, a stylized figure of a dragon making a strongly animated design. This is two feet high and is attributed to the 1600's.

Local Antique Notes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Louis Tiffany was an accomplished artist who did not hide his light under the proverbial bushel basket, but marked all his pieces, explained William A. Hewitt of Newton, Mass., when he spoke before members of the National Early American Glass Club, at their May meeting on "Tiffany and Contemporary Glass of the Same Type."

Mr. Hewitt felt that too little was known about Louis Tiffany's attainments, so opened his talk with a short biographical sketch of the manufacturer, who was a native of New York City. Since Tiffany's talents were not confined to one field, his father gave him sound training under George Innes and Leon Bailey. Five years in Paris followed, and it was during this period that Louis Tiffany became fascinated with French stained glass windows of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. He also visited all the glass houses in the region near Nancy.

Imitated Early Glass

On his return to the United States, he continued his painting, but at the same time devoted time to experiments from which evolved a process for imitating early glass which had been buried for centuries. This historic glass is explained in the book, "Tiffany Favril Glass," published privately in 1893 by the Tiffany Glass & Decorating Company.

In 1878, the artist made his first church window, and in 1893, Favril glass was exhibited and first offered to the public. This was made by Tiffany Studios, entirely separate from Tiffany & Company, jewelers, who sold the glass as did many other stores in the United States.

The first factory, the home of Favril glass, was at Corona, Long Island, and the labels of this period are, "Corona Art Glass" in an oval medallion or simply 'Corona." Afterward he patented "Favril," a name chosen because it was easy to remember and pronounce.

During the years that followed the firm changed its name several times, and Mr. Hewitt has discovered four different paper labels. These include—the early factory, the Tiffany Glass & Decorating Company, 1893; Tiffany Furnaces, 1903, and Tiffany and Associated Artists. At the time his glass became protected by patent he acquired a skilled workman, H. A. Nash, from Stourbridge, England. As a result there are a few pieces marked "Nash" which can be associated with the Corona factory.

Tiffany Used Costly Metals

The best contemporary imitator was Steuben, of Corning, N. Y., who manufactured "Aurene" glass from 1914-1930; also "Calcite," which was milk-white glass lined with gold. Samples of this glass are being preserved as a collection at the factory.

"Quesal" glass was manufactured in Brooklyn by a man named Quesal who had worked for Tiffany. Other types were "Durand," made by the Durand Art Glass Company, at Vineland, N. J., later taken over by the Kimball Company. "Kew-Blas" was manufactured locally, at the Union Glass Company in Somerville, and "McCarthy Glass" was produced by Mr. McCarthy of the reorganized Sandwich Company. But it was not the numerous imitators that put Tiffany out of business; rather the fact that Louis Tiffany had to use gold, silver, and platinum to gain his effects.

After 1912 Austrian chemists copied the glass without the use of precious metals. Their principal worker seems to have been a man named Loetz, about whom little is known. Mr. Hewitt said that, unfortunately, this Austrian glass has to be watched, as pieces have been found with the initials L. C. T. on them. Louis Tiffany made glass for collectors who appreciated fine examples at comparable price.

E. A. F.

Doll Collectors Hold Meeting in West Newton

The April meeting of the Doll Collectors of America, Inc., was held at the home of the Treasurer, Mrs. Harry Sawyer of Nest Newton, Mass., following a luncheon at the Brae Burn Country Club. Mrs. Sawyer was assisted by Mrs. Estelle Winthrop in the program, "Doll Accessories and French Dolls."

Mrs. Winthrop spoke briefly of the Jumeau family of Paris, best known of French doll-makers. The Jumeaus came into prominence in 1844, and by 1862 had achieved a doll that was truly French—a fine lady, graceful in form, well proportioned with a bisquette head having a delicately modelled face colored by a skillful artist, and dressed in the latest French fashion.

Numerous fine French examples from Mrs. Sawyer's and Mrs. Winthrop's collections were on exhibition. "Bella Donna," a prize won at a charitable fair in Boston in 1872 is considered one of the most beautiful French dolls of the period, with a wardrobe fit for a social queen.

Included in the complete accessories were fitted bags, shoes and high boots for every occasion; stockings, gloves, glove stretcher, note paper, calling cards, toilet case containing 22 tiny blown bottles, feather and satin fans with ivory sticks, an elaborate jewelry box containing ear rings, watches, chains and rings. A chain and clasp held her handkerchief in safety, while a pair of opera glasses accompanied an evening cape.

Dresses in the wardrobe included gowns for summer and winter, both day and evening. Organdy, silk, silk poplin, and linen were materials used.

It was announced that the May meeting would be held at the Harrison Gray Otis House, Boston. The subject is to be "Wax Dolls," in charge of Miss Ether Veno.

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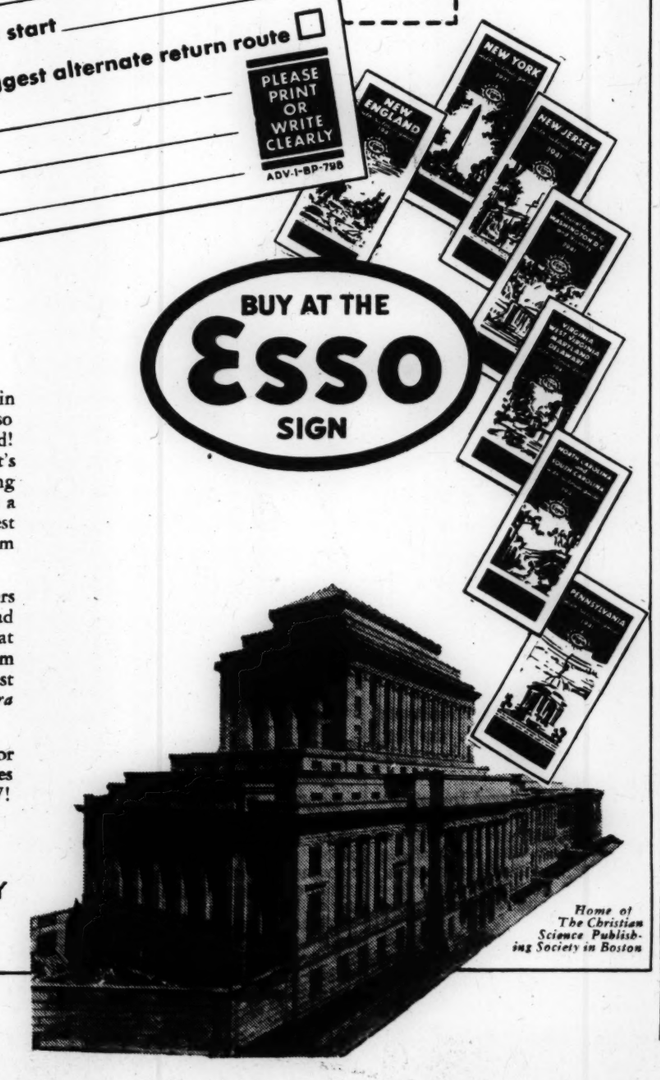

IF you're driving to the Annual Meeting again this year, take advantage of the many *free* Esso aids to make your trip one to be long remembered!

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COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Shortwave Radiocast on June 2 To Carry Principal News of Annual Meeting of The Mother Church

Special shortwave programs consisting of the principal news of the reports given at the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast on Monday, June 2, over Station WRUL, Boston, and its companion transmitter, WRUW.

The times, frequencies, wavelengths, and localities for which this special radiocast will be transmitted follow:

5 p. m. For Europe, South Africa, United States (Middle West), 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 15.35mc. (19.5m.)

8 p. m. For Mexico, Central America, West Indies, South America, United States and Canada, except West Coast, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 11.73mc. (25.6m.)

11 p. m. For Australia, New Zealand, Far East, West Coast United States and Canada, 15.13mc. (19.8m.), 11.73mc. (25.6m.)

All times are Eastern Daylight Saving. For Pacific Coast time, subtract four hours; for Central Standard Time, subtract two hours; for British summer time, add six hours.

Philadelphia Hall Refused Lindbergh

PHILADELPHIA, May 21 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh, scheduled to speak here May 29 under the sponsorship of the America First Committee, yesterday was denied the use of the Academy of Music.

John Frederick Lewis, President of the Academy Corporation, said he refused to rent the Academy to the Committee "because the audiences Lindbergh attracts are Communists and Nazis and enemies of our American form of government."

"The heads of the America First Committee are not objectionable," he said, "they're isolationists and idealists, but the mobs that come to hear Lindbergh are lovers of Germany and haters of democracy."

Isaac A. Pennypacker, Chairman of the Philadelphia branch of the Committee, said Mr. Lewis' refusal was a "suppression of free and sincere discussion of questions of the greatest importance to the American people." He said Mr. Lindbergh would speak at the Arena.

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Evanston's Anti-Alcohol Data Near Rival to Switzerland's

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—To find another library like one here in Evanston, you'll have to travel to Switzerland. The Frances E. Willard Memorial on Alcohol Research has its only counterpart in the Secretariat on Alcohol Research, conducted by Dr. Robert Hercod in that valiant small country in Europe.

All the nations of Europe send books and contribute to the Switzerland library, and draw information from it, says Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union here. Every important thing written for or against alcohol can be found there, and now the Willard library is building up the same kind of a center for alcohol information here.

The Willard library has now about 3,500 volumes, and as many pamphlets. There's room for 10,000, it is said.

The W. C. T. U. has an agreement with the Switzerland library, whereby it sends here every important new book on alcohol that comes out in Europe, or excerpts from them when it is felt the entire book is not needed. Translations are made in Switzerland.

The library here was built from the centenary fund established in 1939, when the W. C. T. U. set out to raise $1,000,000 to carry out a program of alcohol education. It was decided then that part of the money would go into a library for alcohol research—one of Frances E. Willard's own dreams—and that it would be dedicated to her memory.

W. C. T. U. Archives

Completed and opened in January of this year, the library is called a "gem" and a "jewel" by architects and other people who visit it. It occupies a wing built as an annex to the W. C. T. U.'s office building next to "Rest Cottage," Miss Willard's old home. Western cedar paneling lines the walls. Plenty of windows make the room a sunshiny, pleasant place. And long tables and chairs near open book shelves invite study and research.

In an alcove at one end of the library is a bronze of Miss Willard, made by Lorado Taft. There, too, are kept the archives of the W. C. T. U. In glass-covered show cases are some of its treasures—a well-worn, leather-covered travel clock that Miss Willard used, a gavel, and a fat book containing the annotations she made in her Bible. They were carefully copied with the aid of a magnifying glass, explains Mrs. Smith, when it was found the ink notes were fading.

Framed testimonials to Miss Willard hang in the alcove, too, and there are beautifully illuminated texts that tell of the world's regard and affection for her.

The library will become increasingly valuable as the years go on, Mrs. Smith declares. Even now it has many books that can be found nowhere else in the world save in Switzerland.

The Bible as Inspiration

Some folks are surprised, she says, to find the shelves contain books that praise alcohol, as well as books that condemn it. But the false claims of the liquor dealers have to be uncovered and known in order to refute them, she points out. The temperance workers face such claims squarely, and marshal the facts to destroy them.

Humorously, Mrs. Smith recalls the surprise of a Chicago newspaper reporter when told she reads nine liquor magazines, very carefully, every month.

"What do you do for escape when you get discouraged?" he had asked.

"Escape?" repeated Mrs. Smith. "I've heard that word before. But just what does it mean? I don't get discouraged, and I don't need any 'escape'."

"But you must do something, read something," the man insisted, recalling how ceaselessly she was working to get alcohol ruled out of Army camps.

Then, said Mrs. Smith, "I read nine liquor magazines thoroughly every month. And I read my Bible. Oh, if I ever feel particularly hard-pressed, I might take a walk down to the lake. But discouraged? No. This is the Lord's work, and will ultimately triumph."

When a Feller Gets His Weekly Reward

Four WPA Workers Receive Their Pay

Little Harold Jenkins, who is a full-fledged member of a WPA project, with a number and everything, in Akron, Ohio, lines up with three other WPA employees at the paymaster's window.

Tot on WPA—And No Shovel Leaner, Either

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—There's no shovel leaning on the part of the youngest WPA worker in Akron today.

Every morning since a road-building, sewer-laying project was started last November on a section in the north end of town, five-year-old Harold Jenkins has fallen in line, lunch bucket in hand, behind the stalwart ditch diggers, and checked into work at 8 a. m. on the dot. He remains each day until 4:30 p. m., checking out with the regular crew.

Timekeeper, Leo Gilbo, has given Harold a regular WPA number—132.

Sometimes the tow-haired lad with the pleasing smile handles a pick and shovel in the trenches. Sometimes he wheels a barrow. Sometimes he merely strolls up and down between the various jobs, overalls muddy, his father's visored hunting cap thrust far back on his head.

And at noon, squatting around the fire with the "other men," Harold eats the scrambled egg sandwiches and "lunch pie" which his mother has put in his tin box.

When snow squalls blew last winter and the temperature hovered around zero, he was still there, putting in his eight hours, his face reddened with the cold.

And when, of a Saturday, his mother insists that he go downtown with her to purchase a few necessary articles of clothing, Harold signs up his "time off" and makes it up religiously the next week.

When pay day comes, the boy's stipend amounts to two pennies, donated by Superintendent H. W. McCutcheon of the project.

"He's a great little guy," the men on the project say. "He's game and he's cheerful. He never bothers us one bit. We forget to squabble and we're mighty careful about our language when he's around."

The men estimate that Harold must walk at least 10 miles a day between the various parts of the project, which extends the length of two streets.

Harold's father is not a WPA worker. The boy became interested in the work when it began in his neighborhood and soon was haunting the project. Eventually he asked to be allowed to work on it, and the men agreed after a consultation with Harold's mother.

The project is due to close within a few weeks, but Mr. McCutcheon says, "The boy is coming right along with us to the next one—he's already applied for a transfer. He's one of us, you know."

Next year, however, school will loom on the horizon of the little WPA worker.

"But I can still work Saturdays," Harold declares, wistfulness creeping into his voice.

Veteran Unionist Heads Mexican Labor Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Election of Fidel Velazquez as Secretary General of the Confederation of Mexican labor (CTM) brings a veteran into the forefront of the Mexican labor movement. Señor Velazquez succeeds Vicente Lombardo Toledano, dynamic leader, who during a five-year term made the CTM the best organized and most aggressive labor confederation in Latin America.

Señor Velazquez steps into leadership of the CTM from his former post of Secretary of Organization and Propaganda. He is a man of humble birth, and literally grew up in the Mexican Labor movement through having taken part in its struggles for the past 20 years.

He was first active in the Milk Workers Union which was affiliated with the old Regional Confederation of Mexican Labor (CROM) of which Luis I. Morones was chief. He joined Lombardo Toledano in the split away from the CROM in 1935 which led to the formation of the CTM and has since been known as Señor Lombardo's "right hand man." Señor Velazquez was also active in the fight which led to the deportation of former President Plutarco Elias Calles in 1935.

As Secretary of Organization and Propaganda of the CTM for the past five years he has had direct contact with unions throughout the country and it is upon this personal knowledge of the labor leaders that his strength is based. His popularity with them is affirmed by his unanimous election to the new post.

Quiet But Positive

Señor Velazquez is quiet but positive, he speaks little but decisively, and his calm restraint gives the impression of controlled force and thoughtful judgment. Though generally conceded to be a moderate he is uncompromising on matters of principle.

The outstanding significance of Fidel Velazquez, from a national viewpoint, is the analogy which can be drawn between him and President Avila Camacho. Both are men of quiet temperament and firm ideals whose chief contribution to Mexican affairs will come in the field of administration. Both contrast vividly with the temperaments of former President Lazaro Cardenas and Vicente Lombardo Toledano, men distinguished by their dynamism, leftist ideology, and uncompromising execution of their programs.

Señor Velazquez' definition of his role is that he will have "no other ideals or program than those of Lombardo Toledano" for the Mexican Labor movement. That this indicates an era of consolidation, similar to that which President Avila Camacho is implanting in national affairs, is the opinion of labor commentators here.

This consolidation will be extended to establishing a central labor front, absorbing all existing unions, the new Secretary says. Whether he will be able to achieve this remains to be seen but that he will be strengthened by exceptional organizational ability is apparent, in view of his past performances.

Lively Issue Raised

Señor Velazquez declared, upon taking office, that he is not a Communist but added that Communists will not be barred from membership in the CTM. This raises one of the liveliest issues in Mexican affairs as the reaction against Communists and their influence in the Labor movement is intense now and the new Secretary's statement was immediately criticized by the conservative press.

Retirement of Señor Toledano from the post which he has occupied for the past five years was the occasion for many tributes to him and demonstrations in his honor. These included banquets by the Confederation of Mexican Labor and by some members of the Chamber of Deputies, at both of which he was highly praised for his work in founding the CTM.

Lombardo Toledano's retirement from the CTM Secretaryship does not mean his abandonment of the labor cause for he remains General Secretary of the Latin American Confederation of Labor, founded in September, 1938, and President of the Workers' University. Though he has not clearly defined his future plans it is believed here that he will concentrate upon strengthening the continental confederation, which is affiliated with the United States' Committee of Industrial Organizations.

Court Denies Review Of Big Power Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals here has denied a petition for a rehearing of a court award of more than $1,000,000 to the owner of property in Western North Carolina condemned for use by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The property, which was held by W. V. N. Powelson, owner of the Southern States Power Company, was taken over by the TVA in order to construct a dam and a reservoir on the Hiawassee River. The Federal Court for the Western District of North Carolina reduced compensation for the property from $1,800,000 to $1,298,000. The Circuit Court, on an appeal, reduced the amount another $100,000.

TVA Researchists Give South New Industries and New Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—New industries and new products for old industries in the South are a result of industrial research by the Tennessee Valley Authority, which quietly observes its eighth anniversary May 18.

Best results were found to be obtained by joint activities between TVA and the established State and community institutions of the South.

Some of the research, however, has been carried on wholly in TVA's laboratories.

Research developments now in commercial use include:

1. Immersion process and equipment for quick-freezing of fruits, vegetables, fish, and meats.
2. Improved pressure cooker for cottonseed and other vegetable oil seeds. Now in use in many plants.
3. Electric cabinet for aging hams and other meats. A private company at Maryville, Tenn., recently began manufacture.
4. Improved method of refining kaolin, in co-operation with private producer, and surveys of kaolin deposits in North Carolina.
5. Surveys of vermiculite deposits in North Carolina, with subsequent new mining developments by private producers.
6. Furrow seeder for planting fall grains in hillside lespedeza sod. Now produced by a Louisville, Ky., manufacturer.
7. Community walk-in type refrigerator for use by rural groups.
8. Milk coolers for small dairy farms.
9. Irrigation systems adapted to Tennessee Valley farm conditions.

Developments still in the research stage today include:

1. Portable quick-freezing machine of 100 to 200 pounds' hourly capacity.
2. Growing and development of suitable varieties of fruits and vegetables for quick-freezing and testing of such products on the experimental freezing machine.
3. Partial extraction of protein from cottonseed, prior to processing for oil and meal, for use in industry.
4. Microscopic studies of vegetable oil seeds. New uses for peanuts.
5. Growing fiber flax suitable for processing and commercial uses.
6. Processing of southern flax to produce fiber suitable for spinning and weaving on cotton mill machinery. Suitable equipment has been developed in laboratory, and pilot plant has been constructed to test processes on semi-commercial scale.
7. Development of processes and equipment for new and wider uses of wood and other forest products; automatic wood-burning dehydrator, portable wood fuel preparing apparatus, slow combustion wood-burning stove, and improved gas producer for converting wood and charcoal into fuel for internal combustion engines.

Nelson Art Gallery Adds Rooms To House Expanding Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—With the future importance of American museums emphasized by war destruction in Europe, the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art in Kansas City has added six display rooms to show its growing collection.

Three of the new rooms are devoted to sculpture, one to Chinese painting, one to ceramics and one to prints. Largest of them is the Classical room, 80 feet long and 30 feet wide, in which is shown sculpture from Egypt, Greece and Rome. This gallery and the smaller room devoted to Renaissance sculpture are lined with black and gold marble from quarries recently developed in Arizona. The outstanding feature in the third new sculpture room is a large bas relief taken from the rock side of the temple caves of Lung Men in China.

The new rooms have been finished at a cost of $85,000 in space left for future expansion at the time the Nelson Gallery was opened seven years ago on the former site of the home of William Rockhill Nelson, founder of the Kansas City Star. The income from Mr. Nelson's estate has bought the growing collection housed in the impressive structure of classical design which was built with the gifts of others.

Display space in the gallery was increased about one-fifth by the new rooms. An additional unfinished area equal to that just put into use remains for future expansion. No ceremony accompanied the opening of the new rooms, but museum men from various parts of the country were present including Dr. Edward Forbes, director of the Fogg Museum at Harvard University, and Langdon Warner, head of the Oriental department of that museum and adviser on Oriental art to the Nelson Gallery, which is acknowledged to have one of the finest collections of Chinese work in the United States.

Monument Raised To Hopi Indian Chief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Several Utah people took part in a ceremony recently at Tuba City, Arizona, dedicating a monument to honor the memory of Chief Tuba of the Hopi Indian tribe at an Indian school there.

The commemoration was for the chief's friendliness to members of the Latter Day Saints' (Mormon) Church who colonized that region many years ago. He and his tribesmen protected them from hostile Apaches and Navajos.

This occasion was recognized as important by the Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, which sent its Utah chapter President, George Albert Smith, and Secretary John D. Giles, to participate in the dedication.

They set up a monument of red native sandstone studded with turquoise to honor the Hopi chief.

First Museum in U. S.

The first public museum in America was opened at Charleston, S. C., in 1773.

Unsought Pay Rise In Detroit Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The 55 employees of the Miller Selden Electric Company here were understandably but happily surprised when the Superintendent walked into the shop one day recently and announced that wage rates would be increased, on an average by 10 cents an hour. It was a surprise because it was voluntary. The workers had not asked for it. They are not even organized.

The move was in line with the management's policy, which always has been a benevolent one. As a result employee relationships have been friendly and the labor turnover of the plant, established about 36 years ago, is small.

The Miller Selden Company, which four times has expanded and is even now considering larger quarters, functions chiefly as a vital aid when breakdowns in electrical equipment in this primary defense production area threaten work stoppage.

"I MIGHT EVEN LOSE MY HOME!"

A loss which threatened George Wilson . . . and how Liberty Mutual protected him

George Wilson was a responsible business man and a better than average driver. Naturally he never expected to become involved in an accident for which he was to blame.

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After careful negotiations with the claimant against George Wilson, Liberty Mutual offered to settle out of court for $10,000—the full amount of our liability in the case. The offer was accepted. George Wilson was spared months of uncertainty and worry.

If you should have an accident, your automobile insurance policy may stand between you and the loss of your home, your savings, part of your salary for years to come. To protect you from such losses, Liberty Mutual selects claims men with unusual care, trains them rigorously in the highly specialized technique of claims adjusting.

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Falange Handles Spanish Press Propaganda

MADRID, May 21 (AP)—All Spanish press propaganda services formerly controlled by the Interior Ministry were placed under direction of the Falange (Fascist Party) yesterday at a Cabinet meeting presided over by Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The decree handing the press and propaganda services over to the Falange reversed General Franco's order of May 10 which cancelled an edict freeing the Falange press of all but party censorship.

However, before the latest change was made, Jose Luis Arreses yesterday became Secretary General of the Falange—the chief executive officer—and Vice-Secretary Pedro Gamero del Castillo resigned.

General Franco swore in new members of the Cabinet, now numbering several military figures, before the session began to work out a plan "emphasizing the necessity of obtaining the most perfect unit in political action to which all technical operations should be subordinated."

Two new appointees in the Ministry of Labor were announced. Esteban Perez y Gonzales was named Director General of Labor Jurisdiction and Jose Maria Martinez Sanchez-Arjona was named Director General of Labor. Their specific duties were not immediately announced.

Deny Nazis in Spain

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Francisco de Cardenas, Spanish Ambassador, said yesterday there were no German or Italian troops in Spain and that his Government had full control over its own foreign policy.

Concordat Near

VATICAN CITY, May 21 (AP)—The final obstacle in the way of the signing of a new concordat between the Vatican and Spain was believed removed yesterday, and unofficial Vatican sources said they understood that Generalissimo Francisco Franco has been given the right to nominate Spanish bishops.

[The Spanish Foreign Office announced Monday that agreement had been virtually reached on appointment of 35 bishops and archibishops.]

Nominations by General Franco, the Vatican sources said, would be made with the advice of ecclesiastic authorities and subject to the approval of the Holy See.

[Negotiation of a new concordat between the Vatican and Spain have been in progress for about two years.

Progress toward the final signing of an agreement to replace the Concordat concluded in 1851 between Queen Isabella II of Spain and Pope Pius IX has been delayed by General Franco's insistence that he be granted the nominating powers enjoyed by the Spanish Kings.

Under the second Republic in Spain, which was proclaimed in 1931, Church and State were separated and thereafter the Vatican appointed Spanish bishops at its own discretion.

Since the end of the Spanish civil war, more than $30,000,000 worth of church, school, and convent property has been returned to Spanish Jesuits, and and Roman Catholic Church has again become the state church.]

Iceland to Dissolve Union With Denmark

Notification of intention of becoming a Republic given Foreign Office by Chargé d'Affaires.

COPENHAGEN, May 21 (AP)—Iceland's Charge d'Affaires formally notified the Danish Foreign Office yesterday that his country had decided to cancel its union with Denmark and become a Republic.

The note said the Icelandic Government reached its decision unanimously on May 17, and that the Republic status will become effective as soon as the tie with Denmark is formally dissolved.

Iceland, the note continued, had the right to cancel a 23-year-old treaty of union before it expired in 1943, because Icelandic affairs formerly conducted by Denmark now are being handled by Iceland. Furthermore, it was pointed out, Denmark no longer was in a position to handle such affairs.

There was no official Danish reaction to the note severing a tie which dates back to 1280. Iceland achieved independence in 1918 but remained united with Denmark to the extent that the Danish King was also King of Iceland.

Stockholm dispatches said the new Republic, whose Althing (Parliament) dates back to 930, will appoint a Temporary Chief of State (some reports said he had been appointed) pending the introduction of a republican Constitution.

[Iceland now is under protection of British troops which were landed there in the spring of 1940 following Adolf Hitler's conquest of Denmark and the Low Countries. The British said they so acted to prevent German domination of North Atlantic trade routes.

Germany since has included all of Iceland in its Atlantic blockade zone.

The British Radio on May 19 said that German troops and transports were concentrating near Narvik, Norway, for an invasion of Iceland.]

Strategic Island

By Gordon Walker

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

British reports that German troops are concentrating at Narvik in Northern Norway for a possible attempt at invasion of Iceland, have given prominence to the vitally important part that this tiny Arctic island plays in the defense strategy not only of Britain but of the United States.

Actually, unless Britain has greatly reduced its previously reported garrison of some 80,000 troops on Iceland, there appears to be little immediate danger of a successful German landing.

It is at least 900 miles from Narvik to the nearest point in Iceland. And although this is within the possible range of German seaborne or even parachute troops, it would take a far more formidable invasion force than has yet been displayed by the Reich to span this distance and overcome the resistance that would be awaiting such an attempt.

Important to America

While the British garrison at Iceland is primarily serving British interests, its possession by the British is of importance to the United States.

This island—hardly larger than the State of Kentucky—plays a part in the defense of the Western Hemisphere comparable to Greenland, upon which the United States has recently established a defense base. And the part played by both islands has grown in importance with the modernization of the conceptions in the Americas of just what Hemisphere defense means.

Protection of North American shores at one time might have been said to begin at the point where the theoretical invader attempted a landing along the North American coast. But with the growing realization of the speed that air power has lent to war movements and the knowledge that a large expanse of ocean does not in itself constitute a defense, this notion has been revised. There are even now serious doubts as to whether the newly acquired bases stretching from Newfoundland to Trinidad are sufficient without control of the Azores and other Atlantic stepping-stones.

Posts in Imaginary "Fence"

At the present time defense of North America is generally accepted by strategists to rest upon the inviolability of an imaginary "fence" around the Atlantic.

The posts of this complete "fence" would be Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles, the Azores, Cape Verde, Dakar, and Cape Town.

If any one of these points were occupied by an enemy power, the effectiveness of the entire fence would be seriously jeopardized. In military terms it would have been outflanked in much the same manner that France's Maginot Line was outflanked when the German armies broke through Sedan a year ago.

Iceland, therefore, being one of the vital "fence-posts," is virtually as important in the scheme of Western Hemisphere defense as Greenland, the Azores, Dakar, or the British Isles itself.

A Keystone in Defense

Furthermore, its loss would seriously threaten the defense of Britain, which is acknowledged to be the keystone in the defense of the American continent.

The very size of the British expeditionary force now stationed in Iceland—more than four divisions—is evidence of the importance that Britain attaches to this otherwise bleak and out-of-the-way bit of land.

A small but serviceable port at the principal city and capital, Reykjavik, constitutes Iceland's chief value to the British.

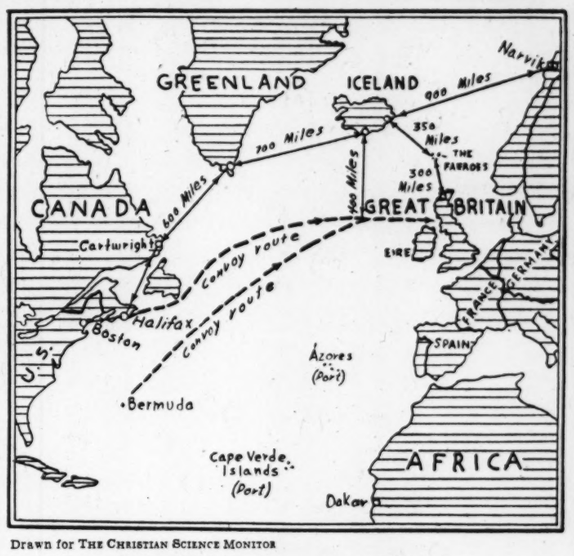
This port might be properly called the northern anchor of the British blockade of the European Continent.

In the Shipping Lane

From Reykjavik to the northern coast of England—with an intermediary base at the Faroe Islands about halfway between—extends the British navy's North Sea blockade. Without this anchor, the North Sea blockade would probably have to be seriously curtailed.

Besides being a blockade base, Iceland holds an equally if not more important position in relation to Britain's shipping lanes, particularly the ever-broadening stream of ships carrying supplies from the United States.

If Germany gained control of Iceland, U-boats and sea-raiding bombers would be in a much improved position to prey upon North Atlantic shipping—swinging as it does in the Great Circle route through a point well within 400 miles of Iceland. This would give the Nazis an outpost second only in importance to the French occupied coast, which has based the major German submarine attack.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Iceland and Hemisphere Defense

Island's strategic importance in relation to safety of the Americas and to Britain's supply routes indicated on map.

Shanghai Isle of Democracy Encircled by Axis Threats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The Triple Axis is closing in on Shanghai.

An island of American, British, and French influence, the City is surrounded by Japanese troops, has long been deprived of a British garrison, and now sees the Vichy dominated French Concession slipping with Vichy toward full Axis domination.

That leaves Americans and their Marines as the last bulwark of democratic power in the stronghold where Occidentals formerly held their most secure position in the Orient.

Shanghai has had a checkered career, but seldom has found itself in quite the present position. The City operates under doubtful legal status, and teeters on a tightrope between the democratic and Axis camps. The great concern among foreigners here is that Shanghai may come down a little too solidly on the Axis side of the rope.

Outside Problems

That applies to the International Settlement, but the contiguous French Concession and Chinese-administered areas have problems as confusing as those facing the Settlement. The French Concession is administered by and owes loyalty to the Vichy Government of Marshal Pétain. Actually nine out of every 10 Frenchmen in Shanghai probably hopes secretly for a British victory and is banking on General De Gaulle, Free French leader, to pull France up by its bootstraps.

The Chinese areas are administered by Chinese of the Wang Ching-wei Government, acting directly under the Japanese. An overwhelming majority of Chinese living here probably dislike Wang Ching-wei second only to the Japanese, and continue to hope for the legitimate Government of China, that of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, to come again to Shanghai.

Settlement residents do not know whether they are democratic fish or totalitarian fowl. They have the outer shell of freedom in many ways and yet the City is administered in a manner which would not be recognized as democratic in a New England town meeting, or even in Washington or London.

On the other hand, although ringed by Japanese bayonets, they enjoy a freedom that would be unthinkable in Japan itself even in times of peace. Shanghailanders, consequently, may be pardoned for wondering where they stand at any given moment and, what is ever more pertinent to them, where they may stand tomorrow.

Legality Doubtful

Shanghai's newly named Municipal Council—technically it is a Provisional Council and governs only the international Settlement with no authority in the French or Chinese areas—is a hybrid group of strange antecedents. There is doubt as to how legal it would be found if a Philadelphia lawyer wanted to go into the matter. The council is composed of 16 members, two more than is provided for in the Land Regulations which are the Settlement's Constitution, and is an example of the democratic-Axis compromise which goes on continually.

The Council has for members: 4 Chinese, 3 Japanese, 3 Americans, 3 Britons, 1 German, 1 Swiss and 1 Netherlander. The preceding Council, in contrast, had 5 Chinese, 5 Britons, 2 Japanese, and 2 Americans. The setup is largely the combined result of Japanese Army demands and American refusals to give way before even more extreme Nipponese aims.

As the Council is now set up, Japan has a decided edge over the American and British camps since the latter can be sure only of their own six votes. Japan can count on the single German vote, and, through terrorism, if through no other means, can be reasonably certain of the four Chinese votes. The Netherlands and Swiss members are expected to back any stand taken by the United States or Britain at the present time although they are not as certain votes as are the six sure Anglo-American ballots.

If the Nazis decided to invade Switzerland, the Swiss Councillor undoubtedly would be under considerable pressure.

Germans Divided

Actually, German business interests here do not care for the setup particularly since, as businessmen, they find themselves far more sympathetic with the Americans and the British than with the Japanese who are interested in Japan first, last and all the time.

It is recognized, though, that they are pawns in the game of power politics and will do what they are told by Berlin. And Britain certainly has no intention of losing Tokyo's good will over what is, for Germany, a very minor matter in Shanghai.

Thus it comes down to the fact that, under existing conditions, the vote is eight to eight. The chairmanship, which carried the deciding ballot, gives the British and Americans a precarious advantage in, the final analysis, although the majority is a slim one.

Japan could, of course, step into the Settlement and take it over by force of arms in 20 minutes. There are thousands of Japanese troops on every side of the City. There is only a handful of American Marines here. Japan has no desire to atempt any such local adventure, thereby cutting off one of its few inlets for foreign exchange and closing one of its major arteries of trade. The game wouldn't be worth the candle and Tokyo is anxious to accomplish its aim of domination here by legal means.

The Japanese want the substance of control without the outer cloak.

Marines End Watch At Peiping Embassy

By the Associated Press

Peiping, China, May 21

Eighty United States Marines who have been attached to the guard for the American Embassy here left yesterday to return home.

Marine authorities indicated they would be replaced, although the Japanese have insisted for weeks that the troops both here and at Tientsin were to be withdrawn.

French Deal With Americas on Colonies?

VICHY, France, May 21 (AP)—Hints that France might consider an understanding with American republics concerning its possessions in the Western Hemisphere were heard in some circles last night.

It was suggested that while France was interested in incorporating all its African colonies in the new European order, the situation across the ocean was different, and that Martinique and other Western Hemisphere colonies might be treated along the lines followed with Japan over Indo-China.

(Japan was given the right to base certain troops and planes in Indo-China and France agreed to make no accord on the colony which would oppose Japan.)

French sources made clear also that the statement that she would fight to regain control of her African colonies had no connection with colonies in the American Hemisphere. They scouted rumors abroad that Vichy had warned Washington any attack would be met with force, saying that was "far from necessary."

Later declarations by Telemondial, an official news agency, even toned down the statement that France would take aggressive action against the forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. They said it merely confirmed the Government's stand against "dissidence."

In Syria Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, Air Minister, took over the defense against British air attacks upon his arrival from Vichy. He flew from North Africa at the orders of the Vichy Government.

Free French Exports

LONDON, May 21 (AP)—The Ministry of Information said today Britain was buying most of the exports of French equatorial Africa under an economic agreement just concluded with Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Council of Defense.

The statement said the one-year agreement, retroactive to Oct. 1, 1940, provided that Britain would buy the total output of palm kernels, palm oil, ground nuts, a considerable part of the coffee crop, and other products.

The British agree to take large quantities of timber and up to 20,000 tons of cotton. The agreement is similar to one covering exports of the French Cameroons, signed in January.

Nazi Concession

BERLIN, May 21 (AP)—DNB, official German news agency, announced in a Paris dispatch that regulations effective yesterday permit sending unlimited credits and merchandise from the Occupied to the Unoccupied part of France. Special permits will still be needed for gold, foreign exchange and foreign securities.

[The regulation appeared to be one of the concessions obtained by Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan in his recent agreement with Germany. The Germans have also agreed to release approximately 100,000 of the 1,800,000 French prisoners.]

'Routine Exercises'

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, May 21 (AP)—The French cruiser Emile Bertin and the aircraft carrier Bearn, cut off from the homeland since the fall of France, have been to sea separately for "routine exercises," the commanding admiral said yesterday in this West Indies colony.

The ships have come back to their berths, having achieved their purpose, in part, of keeping up the morale of the crews, it was said. Both have been under British surveillance of varying intensity since France capitulated.

The commanding officer said in an interview that no preparations for a real departure were being made.

Martinique Exodus

SAN JUAN, P. R., May 21 (AP)—Passengers arriving on the Clipper from Martinique said yesterday that hundreds of persons were trying to leave the French colony.

Natives and foreigners were so eager to take the first accommodation they can find that many sleep on the dock at Fort de France, the travelers said.

One island steamer with capacity of 32 passengers left Fort de France two days ago for Santo Domingo with 200.

No Sign of Peace Seen in Orient

MANILA, May 21 (AP)—Nelson T. Johnson, retiring Ambassador to China, said today that so far as he knew, no official move toward peace has been made by either China or Japan.

En route by Clipper to Washington before assuming his new post of Minister to Australia, Mr. Johnson told Manila newspapermen he had heard many rumors regarding peace, but all were unofficial.

Asked his opinion as to the possible duration of the war in China, the diplomat smiled and recalled that he had predicted two years ago that it might go on for 20 years.

He believes in some distant future China will be strongly nationalized by the Chinese themselves. The process, he declared, could never be managed by the Japanese.

Mr. Johnson said the Burma Road, linking the British Colony with interior China, was carrying traffic regularly, both imports and exports.

"We are getting them," he said in reply to a question about tin, tungsten and other defense materials the United States needs from China.

The diplomat declined to state how they are being shipped "because we want to continue to receive them."

Mr. Johnson is scheduled to leave for San Francisco at dawn Friday.

Denial by Hull

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Secretary Hull described yesterday as inaccurate Japanese press reports that the United States had warned the Indo-China Government against any alignment with the Axis.

The Japanese report published in the Tokyo newspaper Yomiuri said the American Government had sent a strong note to the Indo-China Government.

Mr. Hull said he had never heard of the matter and that the report was inaccurate as far as this Government was concerned.

The Secretary also said that he had heard nothing about reports published in the Russian press that the United States had taken the initiative in seeking an accord with Japan.

Picture Survives Heavy Sea Attacks

TORONTO, May 21 (CP)—A Small British water-color reached the Cooling Art Galleries recently in a shipment of pictures from Britain after surviving bombing, shelling and torpedoing.

The picture, the work of Birket Foster, is the only picture remaining of thousands of dollars worth which were in a building bombed in London last December. The ship on which it was consigned to Canada was bombed and turned back.

The second ship to carry the picture was shelled and third was torpedoed. By that time Cooling Galleries were ready to write the picture off the books. But the picture was recovered in some undetermined manner and on the third voyage reached Canada in perfect condition.

All Responsible Panamans 'Friends of United States'

PANAMA, Panama, May 21 (AP)—Declaring that all sane, responsible citizens of Panama are "born friends" of the United States, President Arias has declined an invitation to head the list of sponsors of a recently-formed Society of Friends of the United States.

There is no need for such an organization in Panama, he said.

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Radio Propaganda: What Is Its Real Effect in the War?

Both sides engaged in war of propaganda, with Reich getting taste of wordy battle.

United States found practically immune to German propaganda over the air—Education and public information held best weapons to combat it—Nazis shift their tactics.

By Albert D. Hughes
Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A listener in Berlin is turning the dial of his radio. Through the sputter of high frequency interference comes a voice suddenly in impeccable German, "Hello! Hello! Wavelength 30.9 meters. Germany calling. We all know that Goebbels and his Führer will perish by their own guile."

The man jumps at these words, looks around stealthily. Listening to any but official radiocasts is high treason in Germany today. He turns down his volume control until the voice is barely audible. He leans close to the loudspeaker. The voice goes on:

"But the question is—can the eyes of the German people be opened before it is too late, before they are drawn into the abyss? Germans, look for the truth wherever you can find it!"

What the Berlin listener has heard—for the words are an actual radiocast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York—is a new form of propaganda in Europe—the "mystery radio station." Under the pretense of operating within the country they are attacking, these mystery radio stations, according to Columbia, seek to show that there is serious civil trouble within—presumably in order to delude opponents into delaying or speeding their political action as the case may be.

Agreements Ignored

The mystery stations have no call letters, are listed in no books. They radiocast when and where they please, ignoring international wavelength agreements.

The latest one heard by Columbia was reported shortly before the Cvetkovitch Government fell in Yugoslavia. It called on the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes to overthrow their government and denounce its tie-up with the Axis.

Tales are circulated that these secret stations are concealed under hay in barns, that they move secretly at night when special agents with direction-finding equipment get too near. This is the romantic view, according to Columbia. Actually, it says, modern technical equipment could track down a secret radiocaster within minutes if it were operating within enemy territory.

Target of Three Stations

According to Columbia the British say that they have spotted two secret Nazi transmitters operating under the pretense of being English "freedom" stations, run by groups in England. One, the British say, is within 100 miles of Berlin; the other, somewhere in occupied France.

Edd Johnson, director of the CBS listening station, says that there are three mystery stations on the air working against the British cause. All pretend to be operating somewhere within England. One is called the "New British Broadcasting Station" and it spouts straight Nazi doctrine apparently aimed at sympathizers in England.

Another is the "New Caledonia Broadcasting Station," which radiocasts Scottish separatist and left-wing propaganda, and is apparently aimed at the Clydeside shipyard workers. The "Workers Freedom Station" puts forth straight Communist propaganda calculated for English listeners with a leaning toward Communism and a negotiated peace.

In Britain, of course, there is no law against listening to foreign radio transmissions. If any British listeners were tuned into recent radiocasts by these "bootleg" stations, here is what they would have heard:

Samples of Broadcasts

"All our towns which lie in the path of the invader are fated to suffer heavy raids during the next week. Yet nothing has been done about it. Every seaside town is threatened. Our industrial centers are threatened and so are all places between the coast and these industrial centers. The only safe areas are North Wales and Northwest Scotland. And we advise people to get out there while there is still a chance."

Here is another:

"We do not know what Hitler's plans are, but he never boasts idly. It is rumored in New York that Germany has launched hundreds of new submarines. The great significance of Hitler's speech is that the war is going to take a new turn. We are convinced that his plans include invasion."

British spokesmen have called these bootleg senders "The Nazi Fat Boys" after Dickens' "Fat Boy" who "loved to make his listeners' flesh creep." Of these stations the British said, "The chief meeting places of these Nazi Fat Boys are the fake freedom stations, which pretend to be broadcasting from somewhere in England and deceive no one unless it is themselves."

An Anti-Nazi Station

One of the oldest of mystery stations is the anti-Nazi "Freiheit Sender." It fumes against Naziism in both German and Spanish and has been operating on and off since the Spanish War. It has been reported operating from Alsace, and then after the Franco-German armistice, from somewhere in Unoccupied France. This station was represented in press reports as operating under the very nose of the Gestapo.

The theory behind freedom stations and the radio war of words in general is that in a country where censorship is heavily clamped down, news passes quickly from mouth to mouth. The "grapevine telegraph" operates almost as fast as if the news were printed. Operators of the freedom stations feel apparently that even if their words are heard by only a few persons in the country which they are attacking the messages will be spread quickly by rumor to a great deal of the population.

Columbia listens in to and records this radio war of words at a special receiving station at Freeport on Long Island, New York. The European stations are picked up in a region of little atmospheric interference by means of special doublet and rhomboid antennas, and sent by special wire from the receivers to recording machines at CBS headquarters in New York. In New York trained linguists listen to the radiocasts and translate them for permanent records. Fresh news and interesting developments are radiocast on CBS news programs and also released to the press wire associations and newspapers.

CBS

Tapping the Propaganda Wires

Above—Soundproof room in CBS headquarters where European broadcasts are analyzed and recorded. On the wax cylinders (upper right) thousands of provocative words from broadcasts are recorded. Below—Sensitive short-wave apparatus tunes in on Europe's battle of words at Freeport, Long Island, where there is little interference. Voices are carried over land wires to Columbia's short-wave room in New York.

WASHINGTON, May 21 — The effect of German radio propaganda in the United States and Great Britain is practically nil, although it had attained some importance in certain sections of the world, particularly the Near East, according to a survey of shortwave radiocasting in wartime published by the Foreign Policy Association.

Nations with a fairly high level of education and with the means of public information are practically immune to German propaganda, while there is also no evidence that British propaganda has had any appreciable effect in Germany, it is held.

Written by Harold N. Graves, Jr., now associated with the Federal Communications Commission and based on several thousand recordings of foreign shortwave programs since the beginning of the war, the survey finds that "Nazi propaganda has scored its greatest apparent successes when accompanied by force, as in the case of France."

Ignorance and Propaganda

The German radio, according to Mr. Graves, has gained some following "in areas where ignorance is widespread—as in parts of the Near East. It has been able to reach a wide public where economic inducements can be offered—as in the case of Latin America, where a number of stations rebroadcast German programs primarily because the service is free."

"Despite the awe in which German propaganda is sometimes held, we may still doubt that German persuasion is always effective . . . in other words, we may suspect that a country untouched by or able to withstand German force, with a high level of education and with adequate press and radio services of its own, would be proof against German propaganda. Safeguards, too, against German propaganda—or any unfriendly propaganda, for that matter—are relatively stable social conditions and widespread confidence in national leaders and national policy. Some of these factors prevented German ideas from damaging Britain's war effort after the advent of the Churchill Government, and similar ones have made it difficult for Nazi propaganda to make any impression on the United States.

"Continually, the German broadcasts try to divide the opposition to the Reich into small pieces, on the principle that in disunity there is weakness. In broadcasts to the United States, France, and Britain, efforts were made to make these countries hate each other, and in each country, the German speakers tried to divide the people from the Government, and classes and groups from one another."

Shift in Nazi Tactics

Analyzing the German shortwave service to the United States, Mr. Graves underlines the shift in Nazi tactics since the early months of the war. "At first, Berlin speakers professed to be highly pleased with America's attitude toward the war, and by flattery and encouragement sought to prolong it. . . . At the time of the Republican convention, in June, 1940, ex-President Hoover was commended for his opinion that America should stay out of war. . . .

"Finally, when the American people showed a willingness to give their Government a free hand in its policy of all-out aid to Britain, criticism was heaped directly on Washington officials, in an effort to lessen public confidence in them. Disparaging remarks which once had been applied vaguely to 'politicians' were now shifted to 'the Administration,' the Attorney General, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury, and at last to the President himself.

"As the attitude of the United States became more and more positive in favor of aid to Britain, Nazi efforts to stimulate hostility and contempt for the United States increased, in order to prevent Latin America from following its northern neighbor's example. The Berlin radio alleged that United States loans were being made to South American Governments simply for the purpose of driving them into debt. The sale of American ships to other countries for use in trade with Britain was pictured as a deliberate measure to cripple South American commerce."

Battle of Radio

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Facts as the only real propaganda, based on the contention that the truth is the best way to convince, is the continuing policy of American short-wave radio in its battle with totalitarian broadcasters.

To say there is a battle of the international air waves isn't stretching the point. All one need do is tune in at any hour of the day to hear. The principal field of the clash to gain attention is Latin America, although Berlin, Rome, and other Nazi-controlled stations are concentrating on North America, too. The United States does likewise with continental Europe.

In contrast to the type of "comment and news" programs which come across the Atlantic from mid-Europe, the American radiocasters—among others the short wave units of NBC and CBS, WRUL at Boston and WGEO of Schenectady — stress unbiased news reports as obtained from the regular press association channels.

While there are no restrictions on South American listeners, tuners-in of German-controlled countries are not so free. In fact they face prison terms if caught eavesdropping on foreign stations. Yet, from the letters continually coming through the censors, there seems to be plenty of "sneak-listening."

Recent examples of the American way of fighting with words are found in the manner in which the Hess case was handled as well as the effort put forth to make President Roosevelt's message to the French people fully available in that country. In both instances the facts as obtained at the news sources were stressed rather than the possible implications thereof.

Australia's War Role Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—A report on the fiscal background of Australia's part in the war against Germany and Italy was made by Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, before a Bond Club luncheon today.

The bill presented to the Australian people for the current year's war effort will total $700,000,000 and is constantly rising, Mr. Casey said, adding that this was not far from the total cost to Australia of the 4½ years of the last war and represents 20 per cent of the estimated national income.

He reported that the war effort of Britain and British countries, apart from civilian services and what is being bought or acquired in the United States, is equivalent to about $60,000,000 a day, and also is steadily rising.

"Our aim is to employ to the limit all resources, human, financial, material, for war purposes, and at the same time to create the minimum amount of dislocation and hardship and to avoid the evils of inflation," Mr. Casey declared. "In other words, we seek to transfer all possible resources from civil uses to war use, with as little dislocation to the economic and social fabric as possible."

Australia seeks to raise money for the war effort roughly one third from revenue and two thirds from loans, attemptinng to avoid at the same time the use of inflationary methods, the Minister disclosed. To this end the Dominion is striving to maintain a balance between taxation and borrowing, he added.

Mr. Casey said Australia had instituted an exchange control to which was geared a system of import and export licenses and also supervised new capital issues to insure that resources are not dissipated on new enterprises that have no war significance.

For many years Australia has had an adverse balance of trade with the United States, Mr. Casey recalled, quoting figures to show that in the 12 prewar years his country bought in round terms, $1,000,000,000 worth of goods from the United States and sold only $300,000,000 worth to this country. This condition has caused an acute shortage of dollars in Australia—a situation Britain also shares, he said.

"Whilst finance is most important," he concluded, "it is far from being the most important aspect of affairs today. The problem of survival is the paramount problem—the problem of the survival of our common civilization."

Secrecy Put on Zamzam U. S. Ambulance Unit

BERLIN, May 21 (AP)—German military authorities will make sure that American ambulance drivers cannot divulge any military information to the United States or Britain, authorized sources declared today. This came in response to the question whether the Americans captured in the sinking of the Egyptian liner Zamzam would be released soon.

Speedy release of the 140 Americans taken off the Zamzam before she was sunk in the South Atlantic by a Nazi warship previously had been forecast by an authorized German spokesman.

This source said it was expected that the Americans—declared safe at the German-occupied French port of St. Jean de Luz—would be permitted to leave shortly for neutral countries.

"It is a publicly known fact that the American patrolling system has for its chief purpose that of reporting on anything that might be of service to the British," authorized sources later observed.

Restriction on Visits

"It must be assumed that the ambulance drivers pledged to General de Gaulle have a similar assignment.

"Hence it is only logical that before releasing the Americans, our military must assure itself that these internees can reveal nothing of value.

"It may also be assumed that if American diplomatic representatives should put forward a request to visit these interned Americans, it can be granted, if at all, only in the presence of German representatives who will sternly watch that no military information is divulged."

[In New York, William V. C. Ruxton, President of the British-American Ambulance Corps, described today as "of course absurd" any assumption in Berlin that the 24 American ambulance drivers taken from the Nazi-sunk freighter Zamzam "were enrolled as de Gaulleists."

He said the men, assigned for mercy duty with the Free French general in Equatorial Africa, "were and still are American citizens and are traveling under the protection of the regulations of the Geneva conference."]

Legal Aspects Examined

Legal experts of the Foreign Office, meanwhile, were looking into the judicial aspects of the case. Apparently one point at issue is whether the 24 Americans who were ambulance drivers already were part of General de Gaulle's hospital corps or whether they merely were en route to become such.

Authorized sources said that active members of hospital squads are treated as prisoners of war when captured.

[Thus, apparently, it still is left in doubt whether American ambulance men are to be freed or detained. Germany's concern over the possibility that they might expose military secrets indicates the possibility that, if they are released, they will be bound by pledge not to talk.

It also is possible that the Germans count on the lapse of time before any release to nullify the importance of any information the Americans could give.

Among secrets the Germans might be anxious to preserve may be the type and identity of the raider, where and when it encountered the Zamzam and how the rescue ship penetrated the British blockade to reach the French coast.

The Berlin cable did not indicate what disposition the Germans intended to make of those not American citizens.

The Zamzam, which sailed March 29 from New York, was en route to Cape Town, South Africa, and Alexandria when sunk. She carried a number of ambulances intended for the British Middle East forces and a number of American volunteer ambulance drivers.]

Halted by Nazi Warship

Elaborate previous meager reports of the sinking, the German Foreign Office mouthpiece, Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, said the Zamzam was halted for investigation on the high seas by a Nazi warship.

This investigation, the Germans declared, disclosed that the vessel was carrying large quantities of war material consigned to the Free French forces of General de Gaulle, including a considerable quantity of munitions and a variety of machines, among them trucks and automobiles.

The Nazi warship, they said, therefore acted in accordance with international law in sinking the Zamzam after removing her passengers and crew.

Germans said it was considered questionable, however, whether it was proper for noncombatant Americans to travel on a ship carrying contraband.

Those taken from the Zamzam were said to have been transferred later from the warship to a merchant vessel which took them to France.

Cargo 'Unharmed'

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—The German radio said yesterday that the cargo of the Egyptian ship Zamzam is unharmed in German hands.

The radiocast, heard here by CBS, also said the Zamzam, according to official Berlin circles, "was captured in the middle of April by a warship according to prize law, because it carried war material to England."

"After saving the passengers and crew the ship was sunk," the radiocast continued.

"German quarters state that the cargo of the Egyptian ship is unharmed in German hands."

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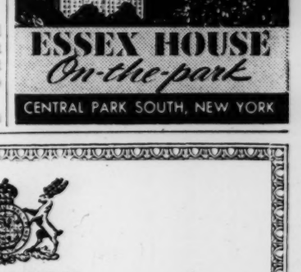

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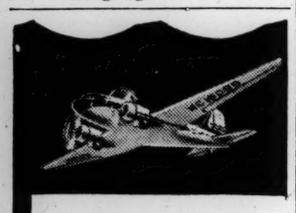

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Glider Joins the Parachute For First Time as War Weapon

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Germany's attack on Crete casts the glider for the first time into a weapon of war, co-ordinated with the now-familiar parachute troops in what may be a laboratory test of Hitler's plan for invasion of Britain.

Although the use of glider trains for troop transport or launching parachutists had been discussed since the war began, there had been no specific report previously of their use.

Soviet Russia's air force, which led the way in parachute-troop experiments more than five years ago, toyed first with the glider-train idea.

The Nazis were in position to take up the idea seriously, for Germany after the World War, under the Versailles Treaty ban on military aircraft, turned to gliders as a sport, then developed motorless flying as a vast training school for fighting pilots of the future.

Land in Pastures

The glider trains can carry more troops for less fuel than transport planes alone, and have this additional advantage: the gliders, cut loose, can swoop to separate landings in cow pastures where the planes never could land.

Germany has thousands of them, and perhaps 100,000 pilots who can fly them.

Most of the gliders carry six to eight soldiers in addition to the pilot. Some carry up to 14. There have been reports of experiments with giant gliders which might carry as many as 30.

The use of parachutists, which took on a serious military aspect last spring in the first days of the Nazi onrush into the Low Countries, has been a German standby ever since.

Here, too, the Germans modified the familiar Russian tactics of dropping parachutists by the hundreds from huge carriers thousands of feet in the air. That gave ground forces too long a time to prepare to mop them up or to pick them off as they drifted slowly down. The Germans adapted a quick-action parachute, a padded uniform, and a specially-hardened corps of jumpers, so they could be popped out from low-flying planes close to their objectives.

Landed in Belgium

Such were the parachutists who landed behind the Netherlands lines a year ago, and who seized and held Rotterdam airport. They were used through Belgium and in the fast-developing sweep through northern France.

British and Greek reports said Nazi parachutists were used again in the first drive into Macedonia from Bulgaria, and the Germans said parachutists won the first German foothold on the Peloponnesus in the last days of the battle of Greece. They were used, too, in the Axis counter-drive across Libya.

The Italians and the British also tried parachutists.

Fascist airmen, who dropped onto Cephalonia and other of the Greek islands, jumped in "color waves"—the first group with green parachutes, the next with white, and the last with red, in a sort of silken flag of Italy floating down.

London Editorial: Britons Want U. S. In War, 'Fighting'

LONDON, May 21 (AP)—The London News Chronicle in a declaration dominating the upper half of its seven-column editorial page said today:

"We the British people, want you, the American people, in this war on our side—fighting. Not to save us from defeat but to help us to victory—quickly."

The newspaper said the American people had made "a characteristically great and generous gesture" in selling war materials, and "many lesser gestures," but contended:

"We are convinced we cannot lose this war. We also are convinced we are going to win this war. Eventually. That is the rub. Time!

"We don't want this war to drag on years. . . . We know, too, that unless you come into this war and fight it with us it's going to take us a long time to win it. It may take us years.

"But if you will come in and come in fighting we can whip these savages back into their caves before the end of next year."

Key to Mediterranean War Strategy

Wide World; Loomis from Nesmith; By a Staff Artist

Crete: Scene of Axis Parachute Attack

Upper: View of the strategically important island southeast of Greece, present seat of the Greek Government, which the Germans are attempting to take with air-borne troops. Lower left: Sheep and shepherd on highway between Candia and Phaestros. Lower right: Close-up of island where German parachute troops are reported to have landed in an attempt to oust the British.

Difficult to Tell Who Is Which

LONDON, May 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's charge that German soldiers disguised in New Zealand uniforms participated in the air-borne invasion of Crete inspired a high-ranking neutral here to pose this question today:

What would happen in Britain if invasion were only a problem of uniform?

Always ceremonially pictorial in the matter of dress, British thoroughfares nowadays resemble a convention of circus trainer's lost in the midst of a fancy dress ball.

"There are so many uniforms in Britain now," said this neutral, "that an invader could land in baseball uniform without exciting supicion."

Walk down a London street and you see what he means.

The street-cleaners of Westminister wear hats turned up on the side like Australians.

Telegraph messenger boys look like juvenile gendarmes of pre-armistice France.

Bank messengers wear outfits resembling the costume of old-time minstrel men.

Members of the Air Transport Auxiliary look like bus conductors.

"Free Norwegians" could be mistaken for Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Firemen look something like spear-holders in gaudy operas.

And then there are hackles which look like feathers but aren't. They bob along atop caps and hats in colors green, red and black.

Still other troops wear berets, tam-o'-shanters, skullcaps.

Hotel doormen in some places dress like Admirals and Generals, while Generals and Admirals in some places dress like hotel doormen.

Navy men sport flowing beards, some of the Army and Air Force wear mustaches, and lots of "Free Poles" have shaven heads.

Some weeks ago a London newspaper employed a film actor to stroll through the streets of London garbed as a German Army officer—just to see if anybody would notice.

He strolled for hours, even looked in at busy Scotland Yard and peered through the gates of Buckingham Palace.

Nobody so much as gave him a suspicious look.

Italy Gives Medal To Defeated Viceroy

By the Associated Press

Rome, May 21

King Victor Emmanuel awarded a gold medal of military valor yesterday to the Duke of Aosta, Viceroy of Ethiopia, who on the same day surrendered himself, his staff and his troops to the British at Amba Alija.

In a message to the Duke, the King said: "I followed your work as commander and soldier with deep affection and admiring pride."

Key Points Claimed

BERLIN, May 21 (AP)—German air-borne troops which landed yesterday in Crete have occupied several points of strategic, tactical importance, an authorized spokesman reported today.

Parachutists landed in clusters near spots they had been directed to occupy, the spokesman said—this after heavy attacks on the defense positions by the Luftwaffe's dive bombers.

The spokesman called the action "daring."

He emphasized that there still was no official German announcement on the assault nor was there any authorized specific summarization of the results of the invasion.

Authorized Germans denied charges by Prime Minister Churchill that their parachutists landed in New Zealand uniforms and said there would be no point in this since preliminary bombing did away with the element of surprise to the attack.

Belief was expressed by these sources that King George II of Greece, whose Government has been shifted to Crete, already had left the island.

The Germans, pending an official announcement, said only that the operations on Crete were developing according to plan.

Authorized Germans declared any brutal or illegal treatment of their parachute troops would bring stern reprisals.

[The British radio, following up Mr. Churchill's charge that invaders wore New Zealand battle dress, broadcast a warning to German armed forces that "whoever, in violation of international law, fights in an enemy uniform, must expect to be shot at once when taken prisoner."]

Piecemeal Attacks by Nazis Forgo Overwhelming Forces

By Maj. James Ross
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time, Herr Hitler is operating what may be called a piecemeal attack—in which the Germans are not in overwhelming force. That at least appears to be in process in the air-borne infiltration into Iraq. What is the reason for the change?

Two possibilities present themselves. The Iraqi uprising against the British, starting before the appointed time, may have forced Herr Hitler's hand.

British retaliation in Iraq may well be in such strength that the British might effect a complete wrecking of the Mosul oil supply.

The Iraq oil contribution, while most desirable to the British, is not indispensable to them, but it would be a boon to the Axis. Hence, if sufficient Axis troops can be carried by air into that terrain, they may be able to prevent the British from eliminating German oil hopes there. That possibility now appears to be shaping up.

Iran Sold to Moscow?

The other possibility is that Iran may have been "sold" to Moscow, to take its place in the line of buffers that Soviet Russia has put up, and that an Axis demonstration of strength gobbling up Iraq down to and including Basra and the mouth of the Persian Gulf, is essential in order that Herr Hitler may present to Japan a fait accompli in the shape of a toe hold on the Indian Ocean.

As a faithful partner, Japan might be induced to take the long-desired naval move to bring a battle fleet into the British Empire's very own preserve.

This is not quite so far-fetched as it might at first appear. There is but one barrier to that, the active participation of the only other battle fleet in the broad Pacific—the United States Navy. Britain has nothing in the Indian Ocean to withstand Japan's full naval strength.

Open to Aerial Attack

In any event, the military moves remain the same, in so far as Asia Minor is concerned. Vichy-dominated French troops in Syria would afford a convenient springboard to offensive moves against Palestine and into Iraq. Against this possibility at the moment the British Middle East air base at Aquaba, at the tip of the gulf of that name—the eastern spur at the north of the Red Sea—dominates all Asia Minor, provided its airplane strength be sufficient.

Land-borne traffic across the Syrian desert from Syria to Iraq is open to aerial attack.

Existing Axis bases are too far away to offer serious aerial opposition to British air attacks from Aquaba.

From Greece and the Dodecanese, Nazi aerial moves are hindered by Crete and Cyprus.

A new base must be established, and its indicated vicinity is Baghdad.

The ferrying of Nazi forces today to that area is hampered somewhat by the fact that they, or at least their combat plane escorts, must refuel, using Syria as shuttle point. Here the great French air base at Rayak assumes importance. Hence the immediate reaction of British air, by bombing Rayak.

It must be remembered that a great portion of the terrain of the Syrian desert, particularly its fringes near the Anti-Lebanon range, are rock-sown wastes, not sandy stretches. Hence the necessity of maintaining such air fields as Rayak, and the smaller field of Palmyra.

Air Against Air

For the time being, air against air would seem to be the major operations in this area, with ground troops playing a minor part, unless an active drive of Franco-German forces into Palestine could catch the British napping.

Not until a German panzer division can be actually placed in Syrian territory would there seem to be a major threat to Britain in Palestine on land.

We do not know, of course, if the French troops in Syria will actually march against Britain—that is a moot point. This much is certain: if there be any doubt, nothing will happen until German reinforcements arrive in strength.

Given such possibility, the main avenue of attack will be down the Jordan valley. Once again this battle-scarred country will feel the wheels of the war chariot, from Kuneitra in Syria down across the historic Jacob's Bridge, fought over time and again, on the road to Galilee, on the road to Nazareth.

Marching Tides of Men

Down from Antioch—if the Germans can land there—will come the tide of marching men; down from Aleppo through Hama and Homs they will move, as they have moved through the centuries, Crusader, Saracen, Turk and Mameluke.

Up on a southern spur of the Anaariya range—home of the Assassin tribe of old—there stands a mighty fortress. Kala'at al Hussen, they call it; sometimes it is known as the Krac des Chevaliers, the ancient stronghold of the Knights of St. John of the Hospital.

Today warplanes drone far above it, for it stands guardian of the road from Tripoli to Homs, and lies in the line of the Nazi air transports. Kala'at has known war and the clank of armored men through the ages.

Kala'at stands like a huge gray-battleship dominating the Syrian plain. From its prow one can see the Lake of Homs shimmering in the heat waves. One can glimpse on a clear day the distant Mediterranean. Its solid masonry would support antiaircraft artillery and resist anything but medium or major-caliber artillery.

One wonders if a Hitler-in-a-hurry has not already taken over the ancient citadel of the Hospitallers, if the Swastika flies where once the Red Cross of St. John of the Hospital flew, if the region which once knew the armored knight will re-echo to the clater of the armored car.

More Cargo Ships Sought

Continued from Page 1

every effort to strengthen its passenger and commercial ties with Latin America and has given priorities to those lines engaged in this trade, the requistioning of the four vessels is viewed as proof of the Country's pressing need for more ships which can be used either to aid the British or in America's own national defense.

The shipping bill provides that American vessels wishing to use this Country's far-flung coaling, storage, unloading and lighterage facilities must first obtain a ship's warrant from the Maritime Commission.

Control Over Raw Materials

It provides, however, that in order to obtain such a warrant the ship's owners must agree to obey the Commission "with respect to the trades in which their vessel shall be employed, the voyages which they shall undertake, the class or classes of cargoes or passengers to be carried, the maximum rate of charter hire, and such incidental and supplementary matters as appear to the United States Maritime Commission to be necessary or expedient."

This, according to the view here, enables the Commission to order a vessel, for example, to stop picking up nitrates in Chile and, instead, to carry heavy tanks to the Red Sea or Singapore.

It will also give the Administration greater control over the cost of raw materials entering this Country in connection with the national defense program, since the Commission may limit transportation costs.

In requesting that no information be given concerning the movements of cargoes of vessels aiding the embattled democracies, the Commission asserted that such vessels are performing tasks equally important as those of naval vessels. Requests were previously issued that no reports be given on American naval vessels or on those British warships which may come to American ports for repairs.

British Generous In 'Weapons Week'

LONDON, May 21 (CP)—London's "War Weapons Week" already is moving toward the goal of £100,000,000 which the City has set for itself, it has been disclosed.

One contribution May 19 was for £5,000,000 and promises of more than £4,000,000 already have been received from commercial and financial houses in the City.

The £5,000,000 check came from an insurance company. It will be invested in war bonds.

Berlin Mocks

BERLIN, May 21 (AP)—Reports that Atlanta penitentiary inmates had doubled their production of defense items caused the Voelkischer Beobachter to headline a bitter editorial, "Roosevelt Mobilizes Convicts Against Hitler—Murderers and Thieves Arm in Arm With the U. S. A. President."

False Uniforms

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Military experts said yesterday that if German troops attacked the island of Crete disguised as members of the British defense forces they laid themselves open to summary execution as spies.

This sort of attempt on the part of a military force to confuse its enemy is covered by various agreements and conventions between nations—such as the Hague Convention—which make up a body of rules of military procedure known as "the laws of war."

These laws have been summarized for the United States Army in a volume published by the General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The matter is covered in this language:

"Resort to the employment of assassins or other violent or harmful and secret methods which cannot be guarded against by ordinary vigilance, . . . is interdicted by civil usage.

"Thus the use, for the purpose of deceiving the enemy, of the national colors of the enemy, or a flag of truce, or the brassard of the Geneva Convention, or the uniform of the enemy, deprives those captured while designedly indulging in or attempting such deception of the right to be treated as prisoners of war.

"They may be shot without trial, or tried and sentenced to death in the same manner as spies."

Humanitarian Award For Dr. Carver

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 20 (AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, famed Negro natural scientist of Tuskegee Institute, received the annual "humanitarian award" of the Variety Clubs of America at the organization's annual dinner May 17.

Crete: Air Invasion Test

Continued from Page 1

ternative line of communications to that North African region.

In brief, the Germans are now launching, with all their available resources, a direct challenge to Britain's naval control of the Mediterranean. The first move in the newly opened phase is an attempt to secure as an air base the Island of Crete, which Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons May 7 would be defended to the last.

Incidentally, Britain's regular fighting forces and Home Guard here are studying with particular interest the available details of the invasion of Crete. It is felt that valuable information may be given as to what is likely to happen if the Germans undertake similar operations in Britain.

The cases, however, are not parallel, since Crete does not boast a Home Guard organization and regular troops have the entire responsibility of the defense, with such intelligence service and other assistance as emanate from Cretan hillmen.

Bishop Would Seek Night Bombing 'Ban'

BRISTOL, England (AP) — The question of whether Germany and Britain might not agree to refrain from night bombing was posed by Dr. C. S. Woodward, Bishop of Bristol, in a talk at the Bristol Diocesan Conference.

"Is it beyond reason that we should attempt to mitigate this horror by giving solemn undertaking that we will refrain from all air attacks during the hours of darkness if and so long as the Germans do the same?" he asked.

"It may be," he continued, "that such a proposal would be contemptuously ignored by the rulers of Germany, but if it were broadcast daily for a week or more in the languages of the enemy Powers and of neutral Nations it is at least possible that it would create in every country so insistent a demand for cessation of this most horrible form of warfare that even Nazi leaders would be unable to resist it."

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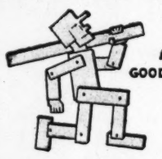

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Army of Ford Workers Vote in NLRB Election

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich., May 21—A new chapter is being written here today in the fabulous story of the Ford Empire which has passed into American folklore.

The chapter is not being written by the lean, Yankee-type figure of Henry Ford who made the "Gasoline-buggy" a reality and transformed the physical face of America. It is being written by the dollar-an-hour tie-less Ford production worker of Hamtramck and Royal Oak who is putting a simple "X" on a secret ballot in a closed polling booth in the biggest collective-bargaining election ever held under one roof in the history of the National Labor Relations Board.

Starting at 4 a. m. this morning as the night shift came off duty and the first robin began singing half a mile away in the park-like enclosure that surrounds the monster 1,200-acre River Rouge plant, 80,000 Ford workers began to ballot on whether they should be represented for collective bargaining purposes by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor, or remain as now with no union, under the paternalistic but conscientious care of Mr. Ford.

Hudson Strike End

Early voting proceeded in orderly fashion at the Ford plant while simultaneously an agreement ending the strike of 8,500 C. I. O.-U. A. W. workers at the Hudson plant, with substantial pay raises, was announced, subject to ratification by the workers at a mass meeting.

James F. Dewey, Federal mediator, worked out the agreement which clears obstacles in the way of $50,000,000 Hudson defense contracts.

Another last-minute development was announcement by Harold A. Cranefield, Regional Labor Board attorney, that the postponed Ford "intimidation" trial dealing with alleged antiunion discrimination and discharging of 256 workers will open May 22 irrespective of the result of the election.

I. A. Capizzi, Ford attorney, said he would seek a further postponement of the trial.

The vote is a climax to events leading back for months in their immediate development, and for years and decades of motor history in Mr. Ford's traditional dealing with his labor force.

All day long shy, grinning Ford production workers, speaking all the dialects of America and coming from the red-hot rolling mills, the rubber factory, glass factory, sulfuric acid baths, gigantic overhead cranes, and coke ovens right down to the assembly lines where a car starts as a simple chassis and grows as it progresses from a tempered steel differential mechanism to a soy bean horn button till it chugs off under its own power—all these men from one of the biggest integrated plants on earth were expressing their own desires by democratic processes on their future bargaining relationships with their employer.

Voting started at the crack of dawn, the result won't be known until tomorrow night. Meanwhile an elaborate electoral machine was functioning under Russell Miller, chief NLRB election examiner. He had with him a NLRB staff of 130, some 100 State troopers, half a dozen deputy marshals, and hundreds of poll watchers representing respectively the Ford Company, the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L.

Electoral Activity

This followed confident last-minute rival election appeals by John J. Murphy, Organization Director of the A. F. of L. Ford drive, and by C. I. O. leaders Philip Murray, R. J. Thomas, Walter P. Reuther, and Michael F. Widman, chief of the Ford drive.

There were signs of electoral activity all about. As the Ford worker with paper-bag lunch took the six-cent Michigan Boulevard trolley, or joined the procession of 30,000 cars of all makes and vintages driven to the River Rouge plant, he saw billboards exhorting him to vote C. I. O. or A. F. of L. There were no billboards urging him to take the third alternative, popularly known as "voting Ford." But the official secret ballot gives an equal space to that third choice in the middle column marked, "Make an X in the square below, if you desire to be represented by neither," the "neither" printed in block type. All ballots are printed in English.

It is hoped the election will mark a peaceable solution to increasing labor difficulties in the Ford plant culminating in the recent strike that for the first time shut down the industrial center of the Ford Empire.

Labor leaders charge the Ford Service Agency, under Harry Bennett, developed an intensive anti-union espionage system over the past five years. Ford lawyers, on the other hand, in attempting to forestall the present election, charged that the C. I. O. was Communist-dominated.

Company Co-operates

NLRB officials here point out that while the Ford Company originally protested the election it has since co-operated fully, offering pay rolls for eligibility lists and permitting the great poll on company property and company time.

The Labor Board has held 3,370 elections between October, 1935, and Aug. 1, 1940, involving 1,224,536 ballots, and many of these elections, it points out, took the place of strikes and force, and violence.

Ballots will be counted May 22. First among them will be those mailed in from 800 Ford service men in the Army. Another problem is to get on record the ballots cast by the blind, of whom Mr. Ford employs many. A way has been worked out to cast these secretly marked in pencil so they are indistinguishable from the rest.

Last-minute figures by Mr. Miller indicated there would be something under 80,000 workers eligible to vote at the Dearborn plant, around 2,900 at the Lincoln plant, and approximately 270 pattern makers, who also are choosing collective-bargaining representatives.

The latter represent one of the anomalies of the Ford Company for despite past anti-union policy, the company has dealt collectively with them for many years, and since 1939 they have even had something akin to a closed shop.

C. I. O. Stages Ford Pre-Election Rally

Wide World

Organized Labor Holds Spotlight in Detroit

General view of the huge rally held May 20 by the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations as Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., spoke. The rally was held as a prelude to the National Labor Relations Board election in the Ford plant to determine what union, if any, will become bargaining agent for all Ford employees.

A. F. of L. Shipyard Workers Ignore Pickets

By the Associated Press

Picket lines established by American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations machinists were disregarded today by A. F. of L. shipyard workers in the San Francisco area. Groups of men returned to work in Bay plants, closed for 12 days by the machinists' strike.

There was no sign of violence.

Last night the striking machinists voted, 1,702 to 355 against returning to work. The vote followed a direct appeal by Gov. Culbert L. Olson to end the strike which closed 11 shipyards which have more than $500,00,000 worth of defense contracts.

Rank and file A. F. of L. unionists estimated by leaders at between 5,000 and 7,000 walked out at Ravenna, Ohio, tieing up construction work on the Government's $30,000,000 shell-loading plant. Union leaders said laborers getting an average of 65 cents an hour wanted a 25-cent hourly increase. Carpenter helpers joined the strike, affecting work by carpenters who won a 25-cent hourly increase to $1.37½ about two weeks ago through a slow-down of work.

Members of the American Federation of Labor International Longshoremen's Association have rejected a wage increase negotiated by a Federal arbitrator and halted work, representatives of two Great Lakes package freight lines said today in Buffalo, N. Y.

Longshoremen Get Boost

Wage increases of 7½ cents an hour were given longshoremen, boatmen, extra warehouse checkers, and dock clerks, boosting their basic wage to 87½ cents hourly. Approximately 1,000 waterfront workers were affected by the award, representing, the companies claimed, an increase of $250,000 annually in their operating expenses.

From San Francisco came word that a settlement seemed near in a canneries strike which asparagus growers said already had cost them $1,000,000 in losses. An American Federation of Labor spokesman said a new basis for settlement was agreed upon by representatives of the 11 unions involved and spokesmen for the canneries. If the canners as a body approve, the unions then will act on the proposals so that operations may be resumed at once. The unions originally asked pay increases of 15 cents an hour in scales ranging from 37½ to 52½ cents, but reduced the demands by an undisclosed amount. Canners proposed a boost of from 2½ to 5 cents an hour.

Continuing negotiations for adjustment of a wage dispute in the soft-coal fields, Northern operators agreed with the C. I. O. United Mine Workers on a new two-year contract calling for a basic wage of $7 a day. This represents a boost of $1 a day in the Northern area, but Southern operators have not yet agreed to the increase, which would amount to $1.40 in their mines. The National Defense Labor Mediation Board arranged to confer with the Southern operators and union representatives in Washington May 23. A feature of the Northern agreement was a proviso that each miner should get a 12-day annual vacation, with pay of $20 for the period.

Niagara Strike Theat

C. I. O. employees of the Carborundum Company at Niagara Falls, N. Y., voted to walk out May 26, with the union's stated aims including arbitration of a worker's dismissal and immediate action toward a "genuine collective-bargaining agreement." The firm, which employs 3,200 persons, makes abrasives which are used in many industrial processes.

Another New York State labor dispute was settled when C. I. O. welders at the Dunkirk plant of the American Locomotive Company agreed to resume work. Although it was declared that a "satisfactory" agreement on the union's wage and union shop demands had been reached, details were not announced. The plant has a $5,000,000 order for Army gun carriages.

A strike of 2,600 molders and foundrymen employed in 38 plants in the Chicago area was settled when the companies granted a wage increase of 11¼ cents an hour in various wage brackets, bringing molders to a minimum of $1.16¼ an hour and the lowest paid foundrymen to 68¼ cents. The strike, called by an A. F. of L. union, began May 12.

Alkali Strike Settled

Also settled was a strike at the Diamond Alkali Company plant at Fairport Harbor, Ohio. One of the principal points agreed upon was elimination of the Alkali Employees Federation, which the C. I. O. Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers charged was a company union.

A jurisdictional dispute between two A. F. of L. groups came to a head at New Bedford, Mass., when the Executive Committee of the New Bedford Textile Council announced it was considering calling a general strike of 20,000 mill workers. The other party to the dispute was the Central Labor Union, a local federation which includes a number of textile units.

SAR Seeks Legislation To Outlaw Defense Strikes

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 21 (AP)—The Sons of the American Revolution today called for legislation to outlaw strikes and lockouts in defense industries in a resolution adopted at closing sessions of their national convention here.

The resolution recommended that men involved in such labor disputes, who have received military service deferment as defense workers, be reclassified immediately to make them eligible for active service. Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to President Roosevelt, members of his Cabinet and Congressmen.

Lewis Accused as Dictator in Coal Dispute

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Southern soft coal operators asserted in a national newspaper advertisement campaign today that John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, would become "dictator of this country" if the bituminous industry accepted the Union's new wage and working conditions contract.

The Southern group, rejecting the contract formally approved yesterday by Northern Appalachian operators, said the contract would make Mr. Lewis so powerful that by controlling the country's entire soft coal production he would have a "death grip" upon every vital defense industry.

The Southerners said the chief reason they refused to accept the agreement was this:

"By the very words of that contract, John L. Lewis will become what so many believe he wants to be—dictator of this country. A man potentially more powerful by far than the President of the United States. A man who holds in the palm of his hand the life or death of every industry, the success or failure of our entire defense program, the comfort or hardship of the bulk of our citizens."

They appealed to citizens to carry their fight to Congress, Governors, President Roosevelt, and Federal agencies.

"John L. Lewis is no fool," the advertisement said. "While America slept, he has craftily gained a death-grip on the one industry which affects the destinies of all others. Now he is apparently using that death grip to shoot for the dictator's crown."

The advertising campaign, launched in 12 eastern, southern and midwestern cities, followed attacks upon the southern operators by Mr. Lewis and Charles O'Neill, New York coal executive and spokesman for northern operators in the Appalachian Joint Wage Scale Conference which traditionally has set wage and working standards for the entire country.

The southerners broke from the conference last month when they found negotiations unsatisfactory and contract terms unacceptable.

Mr. Lewis' threat to call another stoppage in the industry unless southern operators agreed to the drafted contract, the advertisements said, would imperil the Nation by stifling defense efforts, and the southerners added that "we can't stop him."

Mr. Lewis and Mr. O'Neill yesterday asserted at the joint conference of the union and northern operators—this group produces 55 per cent of the 8-state Appalachian output and more than 35 per cent of the national production—that the southerners were bolting because they wanted to maintain unfair marketing advantages they enjoyed in the industry.

Sold '03 Fords at Wanamaker's; Now Oversees Ford NLRB Voting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 21—They used to sell Ford cars in the basement of Wanamaker's, and Frank Bowen, present Detroit Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, in charge of today's election of 80,000 Ford workers was a partner in that early Manhattan sales force.

That was 1903. The first Ford model Mr. Bowen had to sell was an opposed motor with two (count 'em) horizontal cylinders and two carbureters for each cylinder. John Wanamaker got interested in the horseless carriage and agreed to make a place for it in his store. The Ford cars went down in the basement, in the toy department. A good many persons thought cars were sporting goods in those days That was Model A; windshield extra.

Model B followed. That was a honey. It was a 4-cylinder job and the cylinders were vertical. Trickiest thing about it was a copper water jacket all around the engine. The sales force used to get the car up on a Central Park hill and let 'er slam down the incline with the startled passengers inside. Those were dark days for the future Ford empire. Agents for the Selden patent stood outside the agency and told prospects going in or out that anybody who bought a Ford bought a lawsuit. But today Henry Ford has 80,000 production workers in one plant alone eligible for the NLRB ballot, and veteran Frank Bowen is in charge of the Government's arrangements. Heigh-ho, but that 2-cylinder job was a beauty; windshield extra.

Linking Sickness Insurance To Defense Barred by Doctors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Medical opponents of compulsory sickness insurance and socialized medicine are assigning themselves a new task. They are setting out to warn people against possible changes, under an emergency defense program, which might bring about federalization of health service even though there seems no immediate possibility of legislation to this end.

Leading this campaign is the National Physicians Committee for the Extension of Medical Service, with headquarters here. This group is endeavoring to enlist doctors all over the United States in an effort to provide voluntary systems of sickness insurance and to oppose any system with compulsory features which the medical profession believes would impair the doctor's service by making him a political officeholder.

This Committee maintains that the principle of free enterprise which has been responsible for the Nation's great progress in industry and commerce is even more essential to the successful practice of medicine where personal relationships are of great importance.

"Centralization of power in government is always dangerous," said John M. Pratt, Executive Administrator of the Committee. "Every step toward political control of medicine places limitation on its effectiveness."

Final Breakdown Seen

Compulsory sickness insurance, Federally administered, would lead quickly to such control, he believes. It would, he held, at first hamper and then progressively break down the morale and effectiveness of physicians.

At present, the movement in opposition to compulsory sickness insurance appears to be successful, judging by the lack of political support for the system, it is pointed out by those who oppose the plan. During the present campaign, the presidential candidates of both major political parties indicated their opposition to socialized medicine.

With the Administration thus on record as favoring the maintenance of the physician's independent status and Congress too busy with other matters to consider such things as sickness insurance now, the movement for adoption of a national medical service appears to be blocked, say opponents of such measures. And yet these opponents are increasing their efforts to bring before the people the facts which argue for the maintenance of medical service on a voluntary basis.

For in times of national emergency, policies can be adopted without the slow process of legislation, Mr. Pratt pointed out. It is more important than ever, in a period like the present, to mobilize public opinion to prevent hasty action that is not beneficial to the country in the long run, he believes.

Nation-Wide Drive

The program of the Committee, designed to prevent such action, is in the form of a Nation-wide drive to tell the people "about the fight to keep politics out of medicine."

A great deal already has been done along this line. Full-page advertisements have been inserted in many newspapers by local medical groups. Great numbers of pamphlets—about 1,500,000 of the first one, "Priceless Heritage"—have been distributed.

Beech Aircraft Grants Pay Raise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—A general wage increase of 2½ cents per hour is announced by the Beech Aircraft Corporation here, effective May 19, as a reward for high production on the twin-engine Beechcrafts for the Defense program.

A further increase of 2½ cents per hour will be due under an agreement with the International Association of Machinists, of the American Federation of Labor, when output has reached a higher level. Company officials estimate that this wage bonus plan will add approximately $500,000 yearly to the pay roll. These increases are separate from the raises and promotions customarily granted by the corporation at the end of each four-month period to individuals who have qualified for advancement.

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$35,015,599 Already Spent By Red Cross on War Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—The American Red Cross, its foreign war relief already amounting to $35,015,599, announced today that despite the shortage of shipping space supplies are continuing to go to Britain in "large volume."

The Red Cross itself furnished $18,517,351 of its total expenditures of $35,015,599, of which $7,615,246 represents the value of the supplies it has produced through its many chapters. Supplies purchased with Government funds amounted to $16,498,248.

Nearly half of its total expenditures, or $15,798,546, has been devoted to British relief and at the present time aid is being extended to five Nations which, besides Britain, are France, Finland, China, and Spain. Relief to Greece and Yugoslavia was topped by the German occupation.

Relief to prisoners of war, slow to get organized due to transportation difficulties, now is in full operation and packages are being delivered in large numbers by international Red Cross delegates to British, Belgian, Polish, and French prisoners in German camps.

The Red Cross officials submit the following summary by nations of the major relief operations to date:

Great Britain—$15,798,546. Shipments of Red Cross supplies to England continue in large volume. Despite the problem of shipping space, an average of five to eight boats leave weekly for England with Red Cross supplies, shipments to date totalling 910 consignments on 369 vessels. Relief made available through the American Red Cross to England totals $15,798,546, including supplies to the value of $5,022,931 purchased with United States Government funds.

France — $4,835,215. Aid to France, in the form of milk, vitamins and clothing for children and medicines and flour for adults now totals $4,835,215. This includes relief extended to France prior to the occupation of that country. Relief made available through the American Red Cross for supplies for relief in Unoccupied France includes supplies to the value of $2,264,903 purchased with United States Government funds.

Finland—$2,326,551. Relief made available through the American Red Cross for supplies for relief in Finland totals $2,326,551, including supplies to the value of $1,491,387 purchased with United States Government funds.

China—$1,639,811. Relief made available through the American Red Cross for China totals $1,639,811, including supplies to the value of $1,094,094 purchased with United States Government funds. This is in addition to assistance valued at approximately $1,000,000 extended from the beginning of hostilities up to the summer of 1940.

Greece — $2,472,630. Expenditures and commitments for aid to Greece totaled $2,472,630 at the conclusion of hostilities. Much of this relief was en route to Greece at the end of the war and has been re-routed to help Greek refugees outside of the occupied area. The relief to Greece included supplies to the value of $970,555 purchased with United States Government funds.

Yugoslavia — $662,292. Immediately following the outbreak of hostilities, emergency assistance was extended to Yugoslavia in the form of cash advances in the amount of $50,000 to be expended under the supervision of the American Red Cross representatives in that country. Immediate action was also taken to purchase relief supplies to the value of $612,292, but it is now impossible to deliver such supplies in that country.

Spain — $1,441,009. Relief made available through the American Red Cross in the form of supplies purchased with United States Government funds totals $1,441,009.

In addition to the foregoing, relief has been extended in the Government General of Poland and to Polish, Norwegian, Belgian, Greek, Yugoslav and refugees of other nationalities totalling several million dollars. And yesterday the Government contributed $500,000 to be used by the Red Cross to purchase food supplies to be given under its direction to the civilian population of the Irish Free State.

Italy Warns U. S. On Arrests Made In Alien Roundup

ROME, May 21 (AP)—Italian political circles declared that the arrests of Italians in the United States in what newspapers called "man hunts" were "arbitrary, deliberately hostile, and unjustified."

[Their comment was in reference to a Nation-wide roundup May 17 and 18 of groups of aliens accused of remaining in the United States illegally.]

The Turin newspaper La Stampa suggested reprisals against Jews in Italy.

"Neither Italy nor Germany," said the paper, "can witness such torture perpetrated amidst hosannas to the sacred principles of democracy. However, neither in Italy nor Germany are there American citizens against whom just reprisals could be made effectively.

"Therefore, should we not say to the White House that for each Italian or German deported as many Jews will suffer the same measure?"

Prizes Offered Students For N. Y. C. Car Names

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21 — A contest open to students in high and junior high schools throughout New York State with 100 trips by rail as prizes was announced by the New York Central System. The competition is to select the names of 26 new governors for whom the car in the new streamlined Empire State Express, now under construction, will be named.

The contest will close on July 31. Participants are to suggest the names of 10 Governors elected since the Revolutionary War and write an essay on the reasons for their choice. Each prize will be a three-day trip to Greenfield Village, near Detroit, Mich.

In Club Convention Spotlight

Miss Isabel Bevier

Professor emeritus of Household Science, University of Illinois, 56th outstanding woman honored by women's clubs. Pictures of other 55 were published in The Christian Science Monitor May 20.

Ruth Colby

Miss Gena Branscombe

Of New York, leader of Federation chorus of 1,000 voices recruited from all parts of United States, which entertained delegates to convention.

Mrs. Gustav Ketterer

Of Germantown, Philadelphia, Chairman of the Legislation Department, whose annual report was delivered today to the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Clubwomen Vote Down Dues Increase

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 21—Despite a warning from its outgoing President, Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, that its forthcoming role in home defense may be jeopardized by its action, the General Federation of Women's Clubs at its Golden Jubilee Convention here refused to vote its first increase in dues since 1898.

In view of the closeness of the vote, a movement was started for reconsideration of the convention action at another business session later in the week.

The Federation rejected an urgent appeal from Mrs. Dunbar, who stepped down from the chair to plead for an increase in national per capita dues from 10 to 25 cents, warning that the Federation must choose between "reduction in its services to the Nation or an increase in dues."

Opposition came chiefly from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts delegates, who predicted a drop in affiliated membership if dues were increased in these days of mounting living costs. A motion for a 5 cent increase was defeated 585 to 515.

A former Federation President, Mrs. Grace Poole Reynolds, told the women the vote would decide whether the Federation was to go uphill or downhill in the future.

OCD Promised Co-operation

Previously Mrs. Dunbar had hailed President Roosevelt's long-awaited establishment of an Office for Civilian Defense, headed by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, of New York.

"We are very happy to know that this program is started at last," she said. "The volunteer forces of the National Federation have been waiting for national leadership for months. Now they can go ahead. I am sure the General Federation will gladly cooperate with Mayor La Guardia."

Pleading for increased financial strength for the Federation, Mrs. Dunbar asked the women to "give the price of a dish of ice cream to do a great national job." She said that during her administration she had frequently been asked why the Federation is "the last woman's organization to swing into line." Her answer, she said, had been that nine times out of 10, money was not available. Though the Federation claims 2,000,000 members in various classifications only 600,000 pay per capita dues. Other national women's organizations, she said, levy dues ranging from 10 to 25 cents.

Mrs. Dunbar said she would rather have larger contributions from fewer clubs that would carry more responsibility for helping the Federation "in its place in the sun."

Better Government Sought

Federation delegates today reviewed their reent achievements in Congress and State Legislatures and planned new objectives for the coming year.

Mrs. Gustav Ketterer, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Clubwomen's Department of Legislation, credited the Federation with helping to secure the passage of the new Federal wool-labeling law and the introduction in the Senate of a proposed Federal non-support law making "it unlawful for any person to change his residence from one State to another for the purpose of avoiding the payment of any judgment for support of minor children."

The Federation has also been active, Mrs. Ketterer pointed out, in working for the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities and supporting "sufficient appropriations" for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Other legislation for which the Federation has been working at Federal and State Capitals has pertained to Federal aid to education without Federal control of policies, uniform State drivers' license laws, uniform marriage and divorce laws, improvement of conditions of migratory workers, and uniform narcotic control laws. Thus far, the Federation has successfully opposed transfer of the U. S. Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to any other Government department.

Increased Interest Shown

Decided increase in interest among clubwomen in what their lawmakers are doing was reported by Mrs. Ketterer. Legislative forums recently organized by the Federation have drawn an attendance of 100,000 women, she estimated.

A plea that clubwomen from coast to coast redouble their traffic accident prevention efforts to meet new dangers imposed by heavy defense travel was made to the convention by Mrs. T. V. Moore of Miami, Fla., Chairman of the Federation's Public Safety Committee.

"When America became the arsenal of the democracies and the national defense program became of major importance in our national life, the Nation's highway system became the conveyer-belt transporting defense workers and materials," Mrs. Moore told the convention. "This added traffic superimposed upon the normal demands of the Nation's highway system has resulted in continuing sharp increases in traffic accident tolls," she warned. She recommended that women's organizations "encourage the building of better highways and cars, demand uniform and standard traffic legislation throughout the States, impartial and adequate enforcement, safety education for young people and care on the part of the driving and walking public in general."

New Education Duties

New duties in the field of education, assigned to the women by Miss Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant United States Commissioner of Education, included the establishment of more adequate school health programs, better provision for children of kindergarten and pre-school age, described as the "Nation's diminishing treasury," and more satisfactory training facilities for handicapped children. These reforms must be accomplished "before the American community will be a fit place for children to live," Miss Goodykoontz told the convention.

Checks for $150 and $100 were awarded by Miss Agnes Samuelson, Chairman of the Federation's Department of Education, to State Federations of Alabama and Washington, respectively, for their success in co-operating with youth in the last year.

H. W. Brightman, Chairman of the Consumer-Retailer Council, warned the women not to accept any funds for consumer activities without knowing the business connections of the group making the offer. Consumer studies, to be of value, he declared, must be "comprehensive, objective, and without bias."

The convention took a recess from business last night to listen to a program of music by the Federation's National Golden Jubilee Chorus of 1,000 voices recruited from all parts of the United States by Miss Gena Branscombe, of New York. The chorus was assisted by John Gurney, bass-baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Association; Emily Roosevelt, soprano, and Mary Frances Lehnerts, mezzo-soprano.

observing how a gigantic women's organization like the Federation with its several thousand delegates representing 15,500 clubs and 2,000,000 members operates at a national convention.

The Montreal Woman's Club, which is affiliated with the British Commonwealth League as well as with the General Federation has already sent a mobile canteen to London and is aiding bombed-out families with various kinds of supplies. At its meeting last winter speakers talked on such subjects as "Canada's Responsibility," "The Amazing Mr. Churchill" and "The Nazi Psychology of Race."

"Women in our clubs don't talk about anything but war and defense" report Mrs. C. M. Banan of the Gamboa Womens Club, Canal Zone, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bullock who represents the Hibiscus Club, Isle of Pines, Cuba. Mrs. Banan's club is the youngest foreign group to affiliate with the Federation. On the Isle of Pines there are three small Federated clubs. Mrs. Bullock's dates back to 1904.

A clubwoman who has actually had the experience of being bombed is Mrs. P. J. Tomlinson, of the American Woman's Club, Shaighai, China. Bombs fell on a house across the street from hers in Shanghai and fragments burned holes in her curtains and floors.

Mrs. Tomlinson has lived in China for 25 years and will return there shortly with her husband who is in the motor car business. Normally the Shanghai Woman's Club has 300 members, she says, but today there are only about 90 left. They are busy helping the British Woman's Association with war work.

Mrs. Tomlinson, too, refused to attempt to impress her views on foreign affairs on the Federation.

Other representatives of foreign clubs at the convention are Mrs. Vincente Pardo of the Woman's Club of Havana, Cuba; Mrs. R. R. Milne, of the Woman's Club of Aruba, Dutch West Indies; Mrs. R. F. Moss, formerly of the Tokyo Woman's Club, Tokyo Japan, and Mrs. W. E. Hartman, formerly of the Berlin Woman's Club, Berlin, Germany.

Foreign Visitors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 21—Several women have come across seas or international borders to watch America's largest and most representative women's organization, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in action here this week.

In general they find the average woman in the United States less conscious of the dangers to their home from the growing menace of Hitlerism than are the women "back home," yet they are extremely careful not to be critical.

Though she is entitled to a vote, Mrs. Edwin M. Briggs, First Vice-President of the Montreal Women's Club in Canada, says she won't use it when the Federation later this week decides how far it shall go in aid to the democracies.

"That wouldn't be cricket," she has decided.

Instead she will spend her time

Sat. Eve. Post Says U. S. Must End Hitlerism

The Saturday Evening Post, long an advocate of erecting in the Western Hemisphere an "impregnable asylum of freedom" and letting "tyranny in Europe destroy itself," now sees no alternative before the United States except to press on at all cost—even manpower sent to Europe—with its proclaimed crusade for the destruction of Hitlerism.

Going back, the Post declares editorially in its current issue, would mean a peril for the Nation even greater than going on.

The full editorial statement clarifies previous conflicting reports centering on remarks made by Walter D. Fuller, President of the Curtis Publishing Company, in Seattle.

No Turning Back

Under title of "The Peril," this editorial finds no possibility for turning back from the Government's clearly stated policy of destroying Hitlerism, unless the United States is willing to become a "Falstaff," ridiculed among the Nations, and in the end lose its national freedom.

"Trying," the Post writes, 'to maintain the fiction that this country is not in the war against Hitler is like running from an earthquake or hiding in the nursery."

In support of this view, the following official stands are cited:

"The American Government has proclaimed that Hitler must be destroyed.

"It has solemnly pledged itself before the world to employ its total resources to bring that result to pass.

"It has proclaimed that there can be and shall be no peace with Hitler.

"It has announced that a negotiated peace would be a defeat for democracy and freedom and the American way of life."

One Choice Remains

To escape these commitments, the United States would have to repudiate its Government, the Post asserts. Yet the Post does not advocate this step. While blaming the Government for failing to discern earlier that Naziism imperils the very existence of the United States, the Post now sees only one choice—Hitlerism must be destroyed.

"To see what the peril is, you have to imagine our saying now, 'We never intended to go as far as the shooting, and when it comes to that, we retire upon our own defense,'" continues the editorial.

"What, then, should we do with the American banner our Government has raised in the name of civilization. . . . ?

"We might bury it out of our own sight and forget it. Who will erase it from the mind of the world? We should be the people who, having launched a crusade with the mightiest words that were ever uttered, turned back in the Balkans at the sound of the first shot.

At Any and All Cost

"Now do you begin to see what the choice is? We shall have to make up our minds to go on and on at any cost, to reconquer Europe and destroy Hitler there, even with American man power—or turn back; and if we turn back we shall be remembered as the Falstaff Nation of the world. . . .

"In going on we face the possibility of defeat, whether we can imagine it or not. But to go back is to face the possibility of national death. Why? Because it is not probable that a Falstaff Nation, so rich and so free, would be able to survive in one world with Hitler."

Bay State's Safety Plan Indorsed by Architects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE, Calif.—Massachusetts' safety plan to protect the civilian population against air attack or disasters resulting from sabotage during the war emergency—a plan indorsed by the Office of Production Management—received commendation here at a round-table session of the American Institute of Architects as a suitable pattern for all cities and states in the Nation to follow.

In explaining how Massachusetts' Committee of Public Safety functions, Joseph D. Leland, Boston architect, warned against an exhaustive, elaborate civilian protective program in the beginning. Too much detail only confuses everyone, he said, adding that if each step was taken when its need became apparent after careful consideration, much wasted effort could be avoided.

Much credit was paid at the meeting to Chester Lindsay Churchill, Boston architect, who was active in devising the Bay State program. He is Chairman of the Planning and Technical Division of the Committee.

Bay State Program

Briefly, Massachusetts' program to protect civilians, as outlined by Mr. Leland, calls for the following:

1. Careful consideration of the housing situation in the vicinity of military or naval centers, arsenals, or defense plants, with the object of avoiding large-scale concentration of new housing in the area and with every effort being made to use residential facilities in the entire area.

2. Adjust the traffic systems for a speedy handling of vast throngs, not only for regular daily needs, but in case a mass evacuation should become necessary. American cities should take a lesson from Paris, the Massachusetts' Committee thinks, and prepare against a situation where thoroughfares became so congested that evacuees in automobiles moved only 16 miles in 24 hours.

3. Detail specific duties to policemen and firemen, so that they will know firsthand what to do in event of emergency. Drills should be held every day and every circumstance should be considered and handled.

4. Make sure that every step is carefully co-ordinated with the entire program, that engineers, architects, transportation men, builders, police, firemen, all have a part in developing the program with no group seeking to take advantage of the other but all working for the safeguard of public safety.

5. In co-operation with the War and Navy Departments establish what is considered the most important point to be defended in an area.

Safeguards Explained

A nation-wide program for obtaining and disseminating information on how to protect the civilian population and how to preserve the Nation's art treasures was explained in part by Frederick G. Frost of New York, who is a member of the National Technical Committee for Civilian Defense, which is working in collaboration with the War Department.

The functions of this Committee, Mr. Frost emphasized, are to obtain the most accurate information possible and to spread it. It has no organizing power or authority. He said that the War Department had sent two observers to England to discover exactly what happened when an air raid occurred. This information, he said, and what seemed best to do for air raid precautions, has been assembled in a pamphlet.

Other material is being prepared on blackouts, fire protection, and gas defense. Other subjects to be surveyed and handled by the Committee include defense of gas, water, and electric facilities, heating, ventilating, mining, and how to protect cities against bomb penetration, Mr. Frost said.

One idea under consideration is to store the Nation's art treasures in abandoned mines, the New York architect told the session.

Today's Woman

Shirt and Skirt Fashions Find Favor With War Workers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With women everywhere becoming increasingly active in war relief work, the shirt and skirt fashion is gaining in popularity by leaps and bounds. It is no longer the campus and white collar girls' uniform . . . it belongs to every woman! The comfort and practical character of this mode cannot be overlooked when there is real work to be done.

And with the cry for more shirts and skirts, new styles find their way into the picture—not the gray, drab styles of previous seasons. Although good tailoring is the important thing, it looks as though skirts were cut for figure flattery, and that the gayer the blouses the better.

Shirts adopt the cheery mood that the time and situation demand, but never for a minute do they relinquish the good common sense and practicality for which they have been noted throughout the years. Yes, most of them, in spite of their festive colors, have the stamina and character to outlive many a wash day.

Ginghams will be the backbone of every practical shirt wardrobe. They have that starchy fresh-out-of-a-box look that always endears them to the tailored type. Pastel or bright plaids are the choice in this material. The washable silks come in very bright checks, plaids, coin dots, and pin and blazer stripes. And you find rayon crepes and jerseys in the same patterns, plus many different prints in interesting patterns and gay colors, taking a place in the style spotlight. The number of tie silks and stripes being shown would lead one to believe that designers of feminine fashions had been borrowing heavily from the masculine styles in shirt fabrics.

As I said before, in this type of shirt, good tailoring is the thing. The classics with pointed or high convertible collars are nice. Tiny pin tucks running down the bosom or hand-faggoting on the collar are assets worthy of attention. And the dropped square and the circular yokes now being used are most attractive. But, best of all, you ll have a chance to sport a good-looking pair of cuff links, for long sleeves with double French cuffs are appearing in all the very best shirts.

Of course, there is an endless array of silk tailoreds in white, and this year the beribboned and beruffled blouses of the lingerie type are plentiful. But for a feminine world that has turned so unanimously to work, the tailoreds seem to be the answer

The separate tailored skirts that you will want with shirts like these are no longer lacking in interest and variety. They show a willingness to adopt any style within their slightly limited possibilities. They take to neat little pleats, big box pleats, or a careless easy fullness. From the waist, they are straight, loose, or sleek-hipped. As for the materials in which they present themselves—you will find flannels, Shetlands, and plaids in pastel shades, as well as natural gabardine.

Elizabeth Catlin

Mrs. Palm Beach Enters!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We just couldn't let the men have cool, trim-tailored Palm Beach suits all to themselves. We wanted to walk beside them in Palm Beach suits, too. Now we can; for there is a cloth we might dub "Mrs. Palm Beach." The real name is Sacony-Palm Beach cloth.

This carefully developed Palm Beach cloth for women combines mohair, cotton, and spun rayon. The mohair assures durability and wrinkle-resistance. The cotton contributes coolness and washability. And the spun rayon adds softness and excellent draping value.

Equally as porous as the Palm Beach cloth made for men's suits, this new material for women comes in two weights, and either is lighter than the men's. One weight is for suits; while a still lighter weight makes wonderful summer dresses, slacks, shorts, play clothes and even bathing suits. Both these come in pastels and dark shades, as well as in stripes, prints, and the ever popular summer white.

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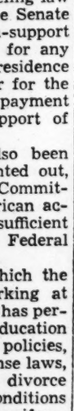

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—May 21, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration
c9

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Madame Jeanne Chats of Hats

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A beautiful and becoming hat plays a great part in the happiness of the truly feminine woman, according to Madame Jeanne, brilliant millinery designer of Saks Fifth Avenue's Salon Moderne, in New York. "It tends to lighten her thought and send it soaring above any self-depreciation," Madame Jeanne will tell you in her vivacious French manner. "It puts a song on her lips, a smile in her heart, and gives a lightness to her footsteps."

Certainly Madame Jeanne has a way of making her hats do this for her customers. She knows how to draw her customers out--and she does so for a very good reason. "In fitting a hat to a customer," she confessed, "I always encourage her to talk so that I may get her quality of thought. Then I can tell how she should look in a hat. And once I have fitted a hat to a customer," she added with a confident little wave of her hand, "I never forget her style, and I can thereafter design hats for her which are perfect in fit and style without her having to be present." Madame Jeanne has customers from all over the United States and from South America.

A native of the famous city of Tours, France, Madame Jeanne says that it was only after she went to Paris to live that her style sense was developed. "There in the then gay, joyous, and free atmosphere where so much emphasis was placed on artistic expression, my natural taste for beauty was whetted. And I found it easy to bring individuality into the designing of my hats."

Having won success in Paris, her thought turned toward new fields across the sea. "I had always admired America," Madame Jeanne explained, "and I was eager to design hats for American women." So, with a broad knowledge of Parisian millinery, she went to New York in 1927. Two years later she accepted an offer from a famous New York firm and for nine years designed hats for the customers of that establishment. Since 1938, she has been associated with Saks Fifth Avenue.

Madame Jeanne is proud of having become an American citizen and of voting in her adopted country's political elections. "But," she will tell you earnestly, "my love and sympathy for my native country will always remain true, because of what she has stood for in the past. God has been good to me in delivering me from all the bad memories by sending me to this country where I have been spared the awful sights of occupation. This has enabled me to keep my vision of the talent and art of Paris unhampered by the invasion of hate and ugliness." Her parents are living under German occupation, and she has had no news from them since July.

Her earnest desire now is to share with this country all that Paris has given to her in the past. Into her designing of hats for American women goes all that she learned in her years there. In this one field at least, she hopes she is helping to perpetuate the beauty that has given Parisian style its world-wide reputation.

Asked where she gets her ideas in designing, she threw out her hands. "Everywhere!" she said. "The trend of political events plays a great role," she went on to elaborate. "For example, when the Greeks joined the Allies, I began to look up historical Greek costumes and to work from that basis. The theater and the opera, where I go often, are also sources of inspiration. And, of course, so are the museums and art galleries."

But wherever they come from Madame Jeanne's ideas are abundant; and her hats have unique charm and striking individuality. In fact, individuality is the keynote of her brilliant designing.

A. M.

Larry Gordon

The three hats shown here were designed by Mme. Jeanne (center oval) of Saks Fifth Avenue. Upper left—This navy shantung straw has a flattering and interesting brim shaped very much like the ribs of an umbrella. A navy lace veil that can be worn over the face and a small red rose are its only trimming. Upper right—An off-the-face pillbox of heavy natural palliasson straw. The front trimming consists of green oats and red and natural colored wheat. Green belting around the crown and a green veil match the oats. Lower left—This hat is of black balli straw, its brim edged with mauve hyacinths. A tulle veil around the crown finishes in a lovely soft bow at the back.

Your Summer Clothes? Are They Ready to Go Places?

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Your summer clothes?" asks a voice. "Are they ready to go places?"

"Don't make me laugh," comes the inevitable rejoinder. "I haven't a thing to wear."

These are merely fragments of millions of spring conversations streaming over the telephones of the nation, drifting from the back to the front seats of cars, floating with the fragrance of country apple blossoms over backyard fences. Generally between friends. Often enough they are silent mutterings to yourself as you scan the closet hopefully, expecting to see something reasonably presentable left over from last year—that wear-it-a-while fill-in you earnestly hope you may have thus far overlooked.

But you have to be alert about clothes these days. Fashion steps so swiftly you have to keep a vigilant eye on her, or she lightly leaves you floundering in the doldrums of the season she has just flung off without so much as a backward glance. When you finally realize what is going on and fare forth for clothes, shops have been swept clean of the cream of the clothes crop, and you find yourself having to go to a lot more trouble to find what you can appropriate for your wardrobe successfully. Next time—yes, I know—next time you'll probably do the same thing. After all, why shouldn't you? They're your clothes.

Worth Going After

But this summer's clothes are really worth going after right now. They give such a broad opportunity for spontaneity and freshness and individuality. They're so genuinely American—our very own clothes. Heaps of them are cotton. They are simple, straightforward soap and water clothes. A shirtdress, for instance, in an Everfast citified Glen Plaid seersucker, one of the season's smart cottons, made with fly-front and short cuffed sleeves—cool, practical, and so easy to keep fresh. Or a long-torso cotton suit of hound's-tooth check, worn with a white piqué skirt; or a buttoned-down-the-front dark plaid gingham, so perfectly right for town with its Eton jacket of the same material bound in bias plaid and finished with a white piqué collar.

Dark Sheers for Town

For town there are cool, dark sheers—one square-necked with interesting side drapery—which could be worn with a big open-crowned black straw. Another features bold appliqué of a bouquet print in pansy and petunia tones, and can be set off with a flower hat and gloves that pick up the color of the print. A couple of summer suits for town wear will see you through. A black, or beige, shantung dress-and-jacket suit is practical and stands ready to cope with almost any occasion during the day; or a neat, cool cotton check will do the same, if you like something quite casual. In these summer suits you will depend upon blouses to give variety, or on those most potent of all scene-shifters—hats: a tailored variety for mornings, gay tricks with flowers, bright veilings for frou-frou and glamour, a black cartwheel for a touch of stark drama.

Spectator sports clothes go everywhere. Many of these frocks feature linen jackets over prints, of dark blue or red linen. One checked cotton suit simulates the texture of wool and has a button-on skirt that may be quickly detached for laundering. A dark brown crepe top with large scroll decoration adds a finely pleated skirt of white crepe to make up a smart one-piece frock. There is something very nice about dark brown and white in these spectator sports. A brown jerkin worn with a white silk pleated skirt finds added chic when worn with a large brown felt hat edged with a softening flange of brown taffeta.

Choose Gay Accessories

In this same group you might select a stippled summer print dress with a straight-back skirt, a soft peplum front for contrast, and a plunging V neckline. Then wear it with an uncompromising white turban. For accessories—choose a bag and parasol of gay matching prints.

De Pinna, at their recent showing of summer clothes at the Ritz-Carlton, introduced an ingenious adjunct to the clothes picture designed particularly to please knitters. They call it "the knitting poncho." It is a graceful shoulder cape with stole-like ends in each of which is a commodious pocket—one to hold your knitting and needles, the other to hold an extra hank of yarn. When you're in the middle of a row, you can stop if you must, stow your work in the pocket, lift off your very becoming pink poncho—it is pink, by the way—and roll it up for safekeeping until you are ready for your next bout with plain and purl.

How easy it is when June roses begin to flutter against the sky to yield up the town life you've thought so much about, forget its traffic tangles and hot sidewalks and set yourself out to play. A whole raft of well-cut comfortable slacks in strong, clear colors will go with you. A dress-up one for the patio, of an Aztec print, features a simulated bolero attached to a hood (all cut in one). You will want a couple of white skirts—a piqué for a smooth flared contour, and one of sailcloth, full-gathered and short. A sailcloth blouse of a bright contrasting shade comes in handily here, and a long full skirt of the same tubbable material in still another daring color is fun to change to in the evening. Then there's much to be said in favor of a tennis dress, whether you play that swift-moving game or not, particularly if it is like that designed by Clare Potter—a white sharkskin, knee-length, and flared, with long easy sleeves to protect you from the sun, and the new open-throated neckline with a collar that rolls back as softly as Byron's own. There's a large buttoned breast pocket at either side; and matching shorts. If you want something completely compelling, wear this with a separate wool cape of royal blue.

Nautical Negligees Are Summer Favorites

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The nautical theme has been introduced into almost every feminine fashion, but the nautical negligee seems to have gained a prominence far beyond anything anticipated by designers.

The housecoat type of negligee is most popular in rayons, jerseys, and cottons, particularly piqués. Soft or tailored bodices and full-gathered front panels are good, and hemlines sweep the floor, extending from about five to eight yards around. In nautical fashions for this summer, the squared sailor collar treatment leads all the rest. Such collars are done in white with navy blue braiding, and with navy or red stars, or anchors dotting the corners. They are also done in self material, in striped red and white, or blue and white, edged with borders of stars; or in solid navy with white braid or stars.

One particularly smart nautical negligee in navy blue crepe boasts a red and white striped dickey, and gives emphasis to the new front fullness by closing at the waist with a tie that you can pull in as snugly as you please. This style is repeated with a sailor collar cornered with stars.

Although these nautical trends are tops, military fashions are not neglected. Bodices are often double-breasted and finished with army emblem buttons, while braid and epaulet designs, made out of cord, trim the sleeves and pockets. Collars and inset panels are often done in red, white, and blue stripes, or in white stars on navy grounds.

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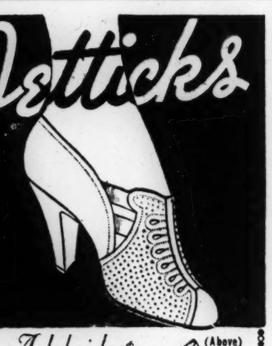
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for Boys and Men who Swim—
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WARNER'S LE GANT* "HALF-SIZE"
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"Half-Size" Le Gant, the corselette for shorter women who wear half-size dresses—gives a definite illusion of smarter, longer lines! The proportions are just right for short figures! Like all Le Gants, it is different, because it has the comfort of elastic with the control of cloth. And it won't ride up!
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A lipstick with the same "stay-on" beauty that has made Revlon Nail Enamel the most famous in the world! Done in those subtle, fashion-first shades to match your Revlon fingertips . . . yours in a special new container for only 60c. (Now you can afford a shade for each costume.) Silken-smooth on your lips. Still shimmering-bright for hours later. *No crackly, dry lips ever!* Try it at this thrifty price and see how beautiful your lips can be with *the perfect lipstick by Revlon!* (Revlon Large Size Lipstick $1.00.) At your favorite beauty salon or cosmetic counter.

Johnson High Among Left-Handers—Northeastern Baseball Season Near to Finish

Red Sox Youngster Has Four Victories, One Loss

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With a sparkling four-hit, 4-2 triumph over Detroit the latest addition to his collection, Earl Johnson today took his place among the leading southpaws of the American League. Now that Grove and Gomez have stepped down from their lofty perches, the scramble among the younger set for the left-handed mound supremacy is one of the most interesting sidelights of the 1941 junior circuit campaign.

Sporting four victories and a lone defeat, Johnson ranks with the elite. Only Ed Smith can match his record, and the White Sox lefty is rarely called upon to pitch with Fenway Park's chummy left field barrier behind him.

Milnar Behind

Al Milnar of Cleveland has five wins, but his three setbacks push him under Johnson and Ed Smith in the percentage column. Thornton Lee of the White Sox has a four and two record. Marius Russo, Yankees, stands at four and three. Detroit's Hal Newhouser, whom Johnson beat yesterday in the series final at Fenway, has captured three out of five. Cleveland's Al Smith has kept a similar pace.

Johnson's number four for 1941 goes down as the second best of his brief big league career. On Sept. 14 of last year he turned in a 6-1 four-hitter over Cleveland, blanking the Indians after the first inning. Yesterday he again yielded only four safeties, but Rudy York's eighth homer produced two runs in the ninth.

Johnson Had Poise

Giving the Tigers his octopus-like motion, Earl picked up six strikeouts, the most he has had for one game since donning a Red Sox uniform. He had the visitors tied in knots in every inning except the ninth, when he appeared to tire. Three times before York hit his four-bagger, Johnson made him look bad at the plate. The young Boston southpaw was cool, deliberate and had razor-edge control. His poise must have cracked the confidence of the slugging Bengals.

Johnson's pitching saved the successive Cleveland, Detroit series from being a complete loss. The Red Sox were back at the .500 early today as they faced a two-game series with the St. Louis Browns. The triumph in the Tiger final had to come the hard way, as both Bobby Doerr and Jim Tabor watched from the bench. Despite this recent losing streak, the Red Sox were still only 3½ contests behind the second-place White Sox as they moved into the Brownie opener.

Newsome's Hit

Skeeter Newsome tightened his grip on an infield utility berth yesterday by coming through with a timely two-run single in Boston's three-run seventh inning. Manager Del Baker of the Tigers ordered Sammy Hale passed to load the bases and get at Newsome, usually a weak hitter. But Doerr's substitute wrecked the strategy by pulling a curve ball into left field. The hit ruined the afternoon for Newhouser, who was celebrating his 20th anniversary.

The Detroit series saw Jimmy Foxx's average move closer to the .300 mark. Although the so-called charmed circle has escaped him this spring, Double-X does not consider he has been in a slump.

"I've been hitting the ball good," said the Red Sox first baseman yesterday, "but they haven't given me a chance to get my average up where it should be. They've been getting me out the first or second time up and then walking me the rest of the game. Check back and you'll find I've walked about 40 times this spring. I'm not going to stand up there and hit at bad balls."

Five Homers

By collecting his fifth homer and four singles against Tiger pitching, Foxx lifted his figure to .280. He has 23 runs batted in.

Ted Williams has a hitting streak of six games. He has connected at least once a day since blanked by a trio of White Sox hurlers a week ago today. At .342 the left fielder is in a position to make threatening gestures at the league lead at any moment. Bruce Campbell robbed him of an extra-base hit yesterday.

Caught between the bases . . . The Brownie series closes tomorrow . . . The Braves tossed away a heartbreaker yesterday at Cincinnati . . . Going into the last of the ninth with a three-run lead, the local National Leaguers gave up six big markers . . . Casey Stengel shook up his batting order again and had Gene Moore leading off . . . Eddie Miller has a hitting streak of seven contests . . . However, the batting sensation of the Braves' camp is little Lloyd Waner, who went into today's game at Pittsburgh with a brilliant .545 average . . . Babe Dahlgren went hitless in the Cincinnati series . . . The Tigers have taken four out of six from the Red Sox this spring . . . The Cubs have taken three out of four and the Pirates two out of three from the Dodgers, who expect to win the pennant.

Baseball Second

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Baseball may still be America's favorite game, but that no longer goes for New York boys. A poll of nearly 9,000 members of the Children's Aid Society's 10 boys' clubs in the city gave basketball the No. 1 spot.

Baseball, leader in previous years' polls, came in second.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Gene Sarazen's 69, equalling course record, paced first round of Metropolitan open golf at Quaker Ridge.

Risking His Crown —By Pap'

FORE
HE IS SET TO DEFEND HIS NATIONAL OPEN CROWN AT FORT WORTH
Lawson -LITTLE-
LITTLE PROVED HE WAS MORE THAN A FINE MATCH PLAYER WHEN HE WON THE NATIONAL OPEN TITLE AT CANTERBURY LAST JUNE
AS AN AMATEUR HE WAS FAMOUS AS A LONG HITTER
IT WAS NOT UNTIL HE TURNED PRO THAT HIS PUTTING TALENTS WERE APPRECIATED
PAP'

AP Features

Fifteen Pros In New York Golf Tourney

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Fifteen of the best golf pros who could be rounded up start the toughest golf tournament of them all tomorrow.

The fourth annual Goodall round-robin tourney is a four-day, 126-hole affair, nearly twice as long as the ordinary medal-play open, and it's especially tough because the 15 picked pros are shooting against each other instead of merely trying to beat par. It's worth winning, too, because the prizes range from $1,000 and a trophy valued at $500 for the winner down to $100 for 14th and 15th places. That's not bad for four days work.

Chosen for this year's tournament over the Fresh Meadow course at Flushing, L. I., were Ben Hogan, who won last year; Lawson Little, the 1940 national open champion; Gene Sarazen, loser to Sam Snead in a play-off in the 1939 tournament; Corporal Ed Oliver, who managed to get four days' leave from the Army; Craig Wood, Jimmy Hines, Dick Metz, Horton Smith, Clayton Heafner, Jug McSpaden, Jimmy Demaret, Vic Ghezzi, Jimmy Thomson, Paul Runyan and Willie Goggin, who was named to replace Sam Snead when the West Virginia clouter withdrew because of a lame back.

They'll play seven rounds of threesomes, so that each one will oppose each of the others before the finish Sunday night. One round is scheduled tomorrow and two each of the other days.

Scoring is on the basis of the net total of holes won during the seven rounds against 14 rivals. Hogan compiled a plus 23 total to win last year. He's favorite again this time. Three of five metropolitan pros who follow tournament play closely picked him first in naming the likely 1-2-3 finishers and another put him second.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AV.
Cronin	97	20	35	4	25	.361
Di Maggio	112	28	40	0	9	.357
Williams	79	19	27	5	16	.342
Pytlak	68	7	20	0	6	.294
Tabor	102	11	29	4	21	.284
Doerr	100	16	28	4	29	.280
Foxx	100	28	28	5	23	.280
Peacock	40	4	11	0	7	.275
Newsome	15	2	4	0	2	.267
Spence	60	7	16	0	9	.233
Fox	32	3	7	0	3	.219
Carey	5	3	1	0	1	.200
Finney	75	9	14	0	5	.187
Hale	12	2	1	0	0	.083

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AV.
Waner	22	5	12	0	3	.545
Cooney	94	12	30	0	7	.319
Moore	119	14	34	1	10	.286
Rowell	120	16	32	3	8	.267
Miller	120	16	31	2	16	.258
Hassett	8	2	2	0	1	.250
Manno	13	1	3	0	4	.231
Dahlgren	114	15	25	5	21	.219
West	93	16	20	6	20	.215
Berres	62	4	12	0	6	.194
Sisti	73	7	13	1	6	.178
Masi	26	1	4	0	2	.154
Majeski	54	5	7	0	3	.130
Gremp	6	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	5	0	0	0	0	.000

Win Maine Title

LEWISTON, Maine May 21 (AP)—Lord and Dyer of Colby won the Maine intercollegiate tennis doubles championship yesterday by defeating Ireland and Stearns of Bowdoin in four sets, 8—6, 6—0, 3—6, 7—5. Lord of Colby and Ireland of Bowdoin were due to meet in the singles final today.

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Dartmouth	5	2	.714
Cornell	7	3	.700
Princeton	5	3	.625
Yale	3	3	.500
Pennsylvania	3	5	.375
Harvard	3	6	.333
Columbia	3	7	.300

Result May 20
Dartmouth 3, Harvard 2.

Last Place for St. Louis Only Temporary, Says Haney

NEW YORK (The Special News Service)—The St. Louis Browns currently are a solid last in the American League, but Fred Haney will have you understand this patched-pants predicament is temporary and that the club will be up there traveling with the league's middle classes before long. In fact, he'll be disappointed if it doesn't finish in the first division.

"We've got six men on the injured list," he explains. "Strange, Berardino, McQuinn, Clift, Cullenbine and Rick Ferrell all are hurt, although Cullenbine and Clift are playing. We have Cullenbine, an outfielder, on first base, and Lucadello, a second baseman, on short.

Pitching Adequate

"All spring we worried about our pitching, then when the season started the pitching was adequate but the hitters didn't hit. That was due to bad weather during our training season and after the regular season started. Over a 10-day stretch we had just three days of work, and the pitchers got ahead of the batters. But we're a better team than we were last year, definitely."

There has been much doleful head-shaking over the Browns' apparent effort to round up a pitching staff of ancient mariners who no longer could sail on a duck pond, but Haney has an answer to that.

"Sure, we've got fellows like Johnny Allen, Denny Galehouse, Elden Auker, Fritz Ostermueller and George Caster," he acknowledged. "And we couldn't have got them if the other clubs thought the men still were valuable.

Need More Money

"But we're not in a position to bid for outstanding minor league prospects. We haven't the money, and the men we could get out of the minors would be fifth or sixth choices, and then we'd have to pay a fat price and gamble on whether the man would make good.

"What do we do then? Well, we look over the major league field for pitchers who have been around awhile but aren't going so good, and then try to get them for the waiver price or a little more. We first make sure there is nothing wrong, and when we get them we start to study them to discover why they haven't been winning.

"Sometimes it's a case of building up their confidence in certain pitches. Take Auker, for instance. The league knew him as a curve-ball pitcher. Well, he has a great fast ball. Last year he won 16 games for us when they thought he was through.

Good Curve Ball

"Coming up from Washington the other day I had a talk with Johnny Allen. I pointed out to him that a few years ago, when he was strong, he'd just rear back and throw his fast ball, with a little "slider," when he got in a tough spot.

"Well his fast ball doesn't have the hop it once did, but he still tries to throw it when he gets in a pinch. He's been around so long the batters know what to expect so they just get set and wham it.

"I'm trying to convince him he has a great curve ball, which he does. If he just slips them the curve they won't be expecting it. The thing we've got to do is build up his confidence in his curve. When he strikes out a couple of men with it in a pinch he'll have it.

Change Their Style

"These older fellows, if there's nothing wrong with their arms, can change their styles, use their heads, and still be valuable pitchers."

A pretty cagey guy is this Mr. Haney, and he's getting something out of these supposedly washed-up chuckers that they didn't know they had themselves. And when his hitters start hitting and the injuries stop just look out for his Browns. They're going to cause many a concern yet.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Finney rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williams lf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	3	0	2	2	13	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	0	0	2	3	0
Hale 3b	2	1	0	0	0	3	0
L. Newsome 2b	3	0	1	1	3	3	0
Peacock c	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
Johnson p	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	24	4	5	5	27	13	0
DETROIT							
Harris lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stainback lf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mullin cf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Campbell rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
York 1b	4	1	1	4	12	0	0
Gehringer 2b	3	0	1	2	2	5	0
McNair 3b	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Tebbetts c	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
Croucher ss	3	0	1	2	4	5	0
Newhouser p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Higgins	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trout p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	2	4	9	24	16	0

*Batted for Newhouser in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Runs batted in, Foxx, L. Newsome 2, Peacock, York 2, Two-base hits, Croucher, Gehringer, Home run, York. Hits, off Newhouser 4 in 7 innings; off Trout, 2 in 1 inning. Left on bases, Boston 3, Detroit 4. Sacrifice hits, Newhouser, Finney. Base on balls by Johnson 2, by Newhouser 5, by Trout 2. Struck out, by Johnson 6, by Newhouser 2. Double plays, Newhouser, Croucher and York; Gehringer, Croucher and York 2; Cronin, L. Newsome and Foxx. Hit by pitched ball, by Johnson, McNair. Losing pitcher, Newhouser. Time 1h. 44m. Umpires, Hubbard, Grieve and Ormsby. Attendance (actual) 3,300.

Braves

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Koy lf	5	2	2	3	3	0	0
Frey 2b	3	2	1	2	3	3	0
Ripple rf	5	1	2	3	2	0	0
F McCorm'k 1b	5	1	1	4	6	1	0
Aleno 3b	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
R West c	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Craft cf	4	1	2	2	4	0	0
Joost ss	3	1	1	1	3	1	1
Thompson p	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L Moore p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Gleeson	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Riddle p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†M McCorm'k	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	9	10	18	27	8	2
BOSTON							
E. Moore rf	3	2	1	1	3	0	1
Waner cf	5	2	3	3	2	0	0
Rowell 2b	5	0	1	2	3	5	0
M. West lf	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Miller ss	5	0	1	1	2	3	1
Dahlgren 1b	4	0	0	0	7	1	0
Majeski 3b	4	0	0	0	2	3	1
Berres c	3	1	0	0	4	1	0
Errickson p	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Javery p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	6	7	8	‡26	11	3

*Batted for L. Moore in eighth. †Batted for Riddle in ninth. ‡Two out when winning run scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	—9
Boston	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	—6

Runs batted in, Waner, Rowell 2, Miller 3, Koy 4, Ripple, F. McCormick 4. Two-base hits, Rowell, Frey, Ripple. Home runs, Koy, F. McCormick. Sacrifices, E. Moore, Errickson. Double plays, Rowell, Miller and Dahlgren; Majeski, Rowell and Dahlgren; Aleno, Frey and F. McCormick. Left on bases, Boston 8, Cincinnati 5. Bases on balls, by Errickson 3, by Johnson, by Thompson 3, by L. Moore 2, by Riddle. Struck out, by Errickson 3, by Thompson 2, by Riddle. Hits, off Errickson, 6 in 7 innings (none out in eighth); off Johnson, 3 in 1 2-3 innings; off Javery, 1 in 0 innings; off Thompson, 5 in 4 1-3 innings; off Riddle, 2 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, Riddle. Losing pitcher, Johnson. Umpires, Magerkurth, Stewart and Dunn. Time, 2h. 28m. Attendance, 2,310 paid; 5,629 boys.

Conn Smythe Instructor

TORONTO (CP)—Conn Smythe, manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League, is an instructor in the artillery wing of the University of Toronto, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, and has been recommended for appointment as commander of one of the 7th Toronto Regiment (reserve) batteries, it was learned here.

Coast Meet Books Many Top Stars

LOS ANGELES, May 21 (AP)—For an event appearing on the nation's track and field schedule for the first time, the Los Angeles Coliseum Relays seem to have done very well in corralling the finest talent in the country.

The meet goes on in the Coliseum Saturday. Pick your leading althlete and it's almost certain he'll be there, performing in the same spot where the 1932 Olympic Games were held. The same group of sportsmen who staged that attraction, incidentally, are backing this inaugural relays.

Several events vie for top billing. One is the pole vault, which will find Cornelius Warmerdam, who punctured the 15-foot ceiling myth, competing against Earle Meadows, who used to share the world record at 14ft. 11in. It still stands on the record books, but Warmerdam has done 15ft. 2⅝in., and may improve on that this week end.

Then there is the high jump, featuring Les Steers of Oregon, who did 6ft. 10 25-32 in., and Bill Stewart of Torrance, Calif., with 6ft. 10 12-32 in. Johnny Wilson of the I. C. 4-A champion University of Southern California is another likely candidate. He has done 6ft. 9⅜in.

Getting away from California entries, the 120-yard high hurdles boast entries of Fred Wolcott of Rice, Bob Wright of Ohio State and Pete Owens of Howard Payne in Texas.

The 100-yard dash promises to be the most interesting, pitting California's Hal Davis against—among others—Carleton Terry of the University of Texas and Billy Brown of Louisiana State. The discus offers Jack Hughes of Texas, Archie Harris of Indiana and Phil Fox of San Francisco's Olympic Club.

As for relay events, the program lists outstanding teams from the University of California, Indiana, Michigan, Drake, U. S. C., Stanford, and the Texas Longhorns. World records in the relay division may fall.

Dugger Favored To Win Hurdles On M. I. T. Field

Ed Dugger, Tuft's star hurdler, will be one of the outstanding performers in the New England intercollegiate track and field meet to be held Friday and Saturday at M. I. T.'s Briggs Field in Cambridge. He should have no trouble in winning both the 120 high and the 220 low hurdle events, but he will be closely pressed by several other local athletes.

Walter Hall, also of Tufts, placed second in the 120 high hurdles in the 1940 meet. His best time for the season is 15s. in the highs and 24.3 in the lows. Lewis Jester of M. I. T. made an excellent showing at Brown last week, when he won the high hurdles in 15.1s. and the low hurdles in 24.2s.

George Gilson of Holy Cross with 15s. in the high sticks and 24.2s. in the low sticks, has established the best time to date this year. The Boston College hurdler, John McNeil, will also be a threat. His times this year have been 15s. in the high and 24.9 in the low.

Holy Cross and Boston College will be the major contenders for the 440-yard crown. Capt. Bill Dowd of B. C. is anxious not only to defend his 1940 laurels but also to avenge his defeat at the hands of Bud Hines, the sensational Holy Cross sophomore who defeated both Dowd and Charlie O'Donnell of Holy Cross, the former quarter mile intercollegiate champion, in a dual meet last week.

Baseball

Today

National League

New York at Cincinati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

American League

Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

Tomorrow

American League

Cleveland at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.

National League

Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

Plenty of Runs

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 21 (AP)—The Texarkana and Hot Springs teams of the Cotton States League played a 41-run game last night in only nine innings.

Texarkana finally won, 26 to 15. Each team pounded 22 hits. Hot Springs' six errors, against three for Texarkana, contributed to defeat. Hot Springs folded up in the last two innings, while Texarkana slammed 10 runs across, five each frame.

McKay New Champion

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 21 (AP)—Joseph McKay of Houlton, Bowdoin junior submerged his classmate, Frank McKeon of New Haven, Conn., 6 and 5 in the final match of the Maine intercollegiate golf championship at the Augusta Country Club yesterday.

Canceled Games Cost N. U. Possession of League Title

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Northeastern's varsity baseball team had any more games to play in the New England College Conference League, the chances are that it would easily retain the title it won last year. As matters stand, however, the Huskies are all through with league games for this season and will probably see either New Hampshire or Rhode Island State march unhampered to the championship.

Right now these three teams are tied at the top of the league standing. Northeastern closed out its league season yesterday with a 10-inning 7-6 victory over the Wildcats of Durham, while New Hampshire and Rhode Island will not finish their schedules until this Saturday when the Wildcats will be hosts to the University of Maine and the Rams will be at home to Connecticut.

What makes the situation a bit galling for Coach Herbie Gallagher's nine is the fact that two of its league games were canceled—and those two were games that the Huskies feel they could have won. With wins over Maine and Connecticut in the column, Northeastern would have now salted away its second-straight title. The best the Huskies can hope for now, though, is a couple of upsets on Saturday, which would give them at least a piece of the crown with New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

Won Hard Way

In the game with the Wildcats at Huntington Field, Brookline, yesterday, the Huskies won the hard way. They built up an early lead off the pitches of Irving Karelis, New Hampshire's brilliant hurler, and then slowly tossed it away. In the end they had to go 10 innings to win.

If Karelis had been right yesterday, it is probable that Northeastern might not have won, for this Durham sophomore has more than carried the load for Coach Henry Swasey's team. Ever since he pitched for Falmouth in the Cape League, where he won 14 out of 17 games two seasons ago, the "Sheik" has been watched by major league scouts who are waiting to get his name on the dotted line.

Karelis is a product of Haverhill High School and went to New Hampshire by way of Tilton Prep. Last summer he was the most effective pitcher in the Northern League, and in this collegiate season he has been one of the most effective flingers in the East. Yesterday's defeat was his first. Previously he had won all four of New Hampshire's league victories, and six out of the eight games the Wildcats have taken this season.

Won Previous Game

Against Northeastern earlier this month he gave up only four hits and struck out 10 to win 2-0. Yesterday he was throwing the ball right where the Husky batters wanted it and they waltzed off to a 4-0 lead before the Wildcats could get the range for three runs in the fourth. Going into the eighth Northeastern held a 6-3 advantage, but the Durham boys scored two in the eighth and one in the ninth to tie up the game.

Northeastern should have won in regular innings, but a bit of Gallagher's strategy misfired. In the ninth two successive singles plus a bit of loose fielding put N. H. runners on second and third after one was out. Gallagher ordered the next batter walked to fill the bases. Coach Swasey sent in a pinch hitter, Thayer, but he promptly played into the Huskies' hands by grounding to Pitcher Fred Rice, who threw to the plate. A double play should have resulted at first, but Catcher Mickey Maguire fired the ball into right field, allowing the tying run to cross.

Rice Relieves

Gallagher started his find of the year, Chick Coole, on the mound, but the Belmont youngster was not at his best. Coole was relieved in favor of Rice after two runs had scored with no one out in the eighth. The Huskies scored the winning run in the 10th when Fred Antinarelli singled, was sacrificed to second by Mike Azzone, took third on a wild pitch by Karelis, and came home on Pitcher Rice's long fly to center field.

The Huskies have three games left before they hang up their gloves, meeting Harvard at Brighton tomorrow, Tufts at Medford Saturday, and Boston College at Newton next Tuesday. They have already beaten B. C.—9-0 in the opening game of the season—but will be meeting the Crimson and the Jumbos for the first time this spring. If they miss out on the Conference title, they will still consider their season a success if they can get by the other Greater Boston colleges. To date, Northeastern has won nine of its 12 games.

Sports Around the Hub

Track Meets Command Interest

Two track meets will occupy the attention of New England colleges this week end—the Harvard-Yale traditional affair at New Haven and the New England intercollegiates at M. I. T.'s Briggs Field in Cambridge.

The Harvard-Yale meeting will be the 48th in the series, with the Elis favored to win by about 20 points. In the indoor meet between the two teams last February at New Haven, Yale won easily 56-35 and the Blue has many men returning from last year's outdoor meet at Brighton which they won 70½ to 64½. Harvard refuses to be counted out of the meet, however, preferring to point to last week end's results when the Crimson placed third with 39 points to Yale's fourth with 33 points in the Heptagonal Meet at Princeton.

At Briggs Field, 20 New England colleges will be trying to gain the title won last spring by Holy Cross. The Crusaders won that title by the narrow margin of one-quarter of a point over Rhode Island, and these two are favored to continue their struggle for supremacy this spring. Should either of these two slip, however, do not be surprised if Tufts two-man gang of Eddie Dugger and Walter Hall pulls a surprise.

The list of colleges competing in the New Englands include, Bates, Boston College, Boston University, Bowdoin, Brown, Colby, Connecticut, Holy Cross, Maine, Massachusetts State, Wesleyan, Middlebury, M. I. T., New Hampshire, Northeastern, Rhode Island State, Springfield, Tufts, Wesleyan, and Worcester Tech.

* * *

Dartmouth, which has pulled itself up by its bootstraps this spring, is finally leading the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. Yesterday the Indians defeated Harvard at Hanover 3-2 to take over first place by a few percentage point from Cornell, and the Green is now in an execellent position to continue right on to the championship. In other college games yesterday, Brown played to an easy 6-3 victory over Tufts at Medford, while Bowdoin won the Maine State title by defeating the University of Maine 5-4.

* * *

Princeton's varsity crew, which has been defeated only by Harvard this season, gets a chance to even the score this Saturday when it comes to Boston to row Harvard, Cornell, and Syracuse on the Charles. The Tigers' race with Yale and Cornell on Lake Cayuga last Saturday was canceled because of weather conditions.

* * *

Briefs: This Saturday sees the first coast-to-coast golf tournament get under way, with the proceeds from entry fees being contributed for aid to England. . . . Play will be in two divisions, one for players under 50 years of age and the other for players over that age. . . . Members of the Tournament Committee include Bing Crosby, Wendell Willkie, Jess Sweetser, John Kieran, Bruce Barton, and Bernard Gimbel. . . . Another similar golf tournament to aid Britain will be held July 14, with the British War Relief Society sponsoring the event. . . . Bobby Jones is chairman of the Tournament Committee for this event. . . . Lou Little of Columbia and Tom Whelan of Lynn English High School will conduct a football coaching school at Hyannis State Teachers College from July 7 to Aug. 15. . . . Lectures will cover practically every phase of the game. . . . Tom Mahan and Sidney Winslow of United Shoe will defend their pro-president golf title at their home course tomorrow. . . . In this tournament the partners take alternate whacks at the ball.

Connie Mack Against New Stadium Name

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—As far as Connie Mack is concerned it's Shibe Park and not "Connie Mack Stadium."

As part of the ceremonies of "Connie Mack Day" last Saturday a plate inscribed "Connie Mack Stadium" was put over the main entrance of the baseball park, home of the Athletics and Phillies.

"The name of our field," Connie declared, "will be Shibe Park. I want it that way out of respect for Ben Shibe. I can't forget our association of 35 years. I know a lot of people think that because of my long service here it would be a nice thing to change the name. But I want it called Shibe Park. I hope I never hear it called anything else."

Shibe, a baseball manufacturer, became associated with Mack in operation of the Athletics shortly before the park was opened in 1909.

Reuben C. Bolles

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 21 (AP)—Reuben C. Bolles, the stakeboat man who held Yale racing shells steady at the starting line of every Yale-Harvard Regatta on the Thames River here between 1898 and 1940, passed on Monday.

Bolles' father, Jared, was stakeboat man for the Blue crew from 1878, when the regatta was first held on the Thames, until his passing in 1898, and his son, who had assisted him since the beginning, took over the task.

Last June Reuben turned the job over to a third generation of the family, his son, William.

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RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2190
Fenway Park Ken. 6332

Pacific Northwest Fans Glad Earl Averill Returning to Play in Home District

Former Cleveland Indian Ace With Seattle Rainiers

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Northwest baseball fans heard some good news recently when the Seattle Rainier management announced the signing of Earl Averill, hard-hitting outfielder with the Cleveland Indians for so many years.

The addition of a major league veteran to bolster the weakened Seattle outfield, was not in itself of great interest. But the fact that a local boy was returning to play in his home district, was cause for rejoicing among the fans.

By a Staff Photographer
Earl Averill

Baseball fans have a parental interest in the players of the home team. Although they like to see them graduate to the big leagues, they miss the opportunity of seeing them play.

Lives Near Seattle

For a good many years now, the Northwest fans have had to be content with merely reading about their fellow-citizen, Earl Averill, who lives in Snohomish, Wash., 30 miles from Seattle. Averill always spent his winters at Snohomish, running his greenhouse, but February would see him leave for training camps.

His followers around the Northwest can proudly tell you about Averill's record. How he established a lifetime major league batting average of .318. How he led the American league in total hits with 232 in 1936, and finished second among the batters with an average of .378 that same year.

That year was his peak with Cleveland. He finished out last season with the Detroit champions as a pinch hitter. This year he requested and received his release from Detroit, and played in a few games with the Boston Braves.

Despite the age which classes him as a baseball "veteran," Averill should be a powerful addition to the Seattle team. Recognizing Averill's ability, Seattle manager Bill Skiff immediately put the major leaguer in the cleanup batting position. The Rainiers welcomed their new addition, and promptly won three of their next four games, with Averill getting his share of the base hits.

* * *

While Seattle fans are enthusiastic about their new addition at home, they have much to talk about concerning the reports from the three local boys now in the Eastern leagues, Freddie Hutchinson, Jeff Heath and Earl Johnson.

Hutchinson, the prize-rookie of 1938 who has never been able to "stick" with Detroit, is burning up the International League, with five wins and only one defeat. His latest game for Buffalo was a three hit, 2-0 win, and Detroit may soon invoke its option.

Hitting Stride Again

Heath, who played football and baseball for Seattle's Garfield High School, seems to have hit his stride again with the Cleveland Indians. When Heath broke in with Cleveland four years ago, he astounded the league by batting .343 and finishing second to Jimmy Foxx for the individual batting crown of the majors.

The past two years, Heath hit only .292 and .219, but now seems on the way up again. In his first 29 games he made 38 hits, and was high in the averages with .365. His extra-base hitting, featured by numerous doubles and home runs, has helped keep Cleveland atop the American League.

Seattle's other big leaguer has had the least experience of the three, but is doing well. Earl Johnson went up to the Boston Red Sox with only a few weeks of professional experience. He left St. Mary's College in the winter of 1940 and pitched in the Piedmont League until Boston called him up last summer.

After winning six and losing two last year for Boston, Johnson started off well again, winning his first three games.

* * *

University of Washington tennis players completed their Northern Division dual meet competition with a 7-0 win over their State rivals from Washington State College. The Cougars had been previously undefeated in Northern Division play, and the Washington win makes the Huskies almost certain winners in the Northern Division championships, May 25 at Seattle.

Coach Jack Torney's Huskies lost only one individual match out of 28 played. They defeated Oregon State, Idaho, and Washington State all by 7-0 scores. Oregon succeeded in winning one doubles match, to prevent a clean sweep.

In the feature match of the Washington-W. S. C. contest, Capt. Bob Odman defeated the Cougar captain, Merwin Miller, 6—3, 10—8. Both Odman and Miller had previously defeated Oregon's Len Clark, 1940 division singles champion, so the battle for the 1941 singles championship should be close.

Torney's Washington squad is unusual in that the first three men are sophomores, Bob Odman, Darrell (Righty) Eden and Douglas LeFebvre.

B. C.

Cards Drop Two

ST. LOUIS, May 21 (AP)—John Grodzicki and Henry Gornicki, two of the five rookie pitchers who won games for the Cardinals this spring, will be sent to minor-league clubs.

The Cardinal office made the announcement after neither player appeared in uniform for the Philadelphia game, and said final decision had not been made as to which teams they would go.

Dennis Gleason, young catcher owned by Columbus, Ga., of the Sally League will be added to the roster until Walker Cooper recovers.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The Boys Miss Dizzy Dean

The big leagues will miss Dizzy Dean. He is still wearing a Cub uniform, of course, and in his new coaching capacity will pitch batting practice, hit fungos in pre-game fielding drills, tutor Jimmy Wilson's young hurlers and generally make himself useful within the Chicago organization as a good-will ambassador and after-dinner speaker. But no longer will the colorful and eccentric ace "fog 'em in" after the 3 o'clock bell rings.

When Dean had his fast ball, he was one of the greatest right-handers who ever ran the count to three and two. He wasn't as fast as Walter Johnson or Bob Feller and he 'didn't have Tommy Bridges' curve. But the ball players will tell you that Diz "was no picnic to hit at," particularly when an important runner was waiting for action.

Perfect Motion

Dean's was the perfect pitching motion. His half sidearm, half overhand delivery was as smooth as oil. Nowhere in it was there a jerk or a hitch. The fast ball, curve and change of pace—they all came at you with the same motion, and you usually got one when you were looking for another. For although Diz was not overburdened with "book learnin'," he had a keen brain when he stepped out on the mound. He had the confidence and the arm to throw his "high hard one" past the hitter in the clutch, but he also had the finesse of a smart operator.

A tireless performer, Dean thrived on work. Pitched in or out of turn, he always had his stuff. However, it was this valuable team asset which wrote an early end to his active career. In six years with the Cardinals he won 133 ball games. In '34 he went up to 30 and the following year added 28. In the fall of '34 he twice beat the Tigers in the World series. That was the September he and brother Paul pitched every other day in the final week of the pennant race, to lift the St. Louis club into the October classic. But Diz shortly thereafter discovered that such loyalty did not pay. He had pitched a full career in less than six campaigns.

Big Moments

"Old Diz" had his big moments. There was the first game of the June 30 double-header with the Cubs in 1933 when he struck out 17, for a new modern National League record. In '34 he was voted the circuit's most valuable player, after he had paced the Cardinals to the world championship. Four times he led in strikeouts; twice in shutouts; three times in most innings and most complete games. In the '34 World Series against the Tigers he went to bat twice in one inning and made a hit each time. Four times he landed on the National League's All-star Game squad, winning one game and losing one.

Thanks to a thrifty wife, Dean will never stand in a bread line. In less than 10 years Diz went from $300 a month in the Texas League to $25,000 a year in the National League. He talked out of turn, but the words paid dividends. He probably made more statements to the press and later denied them than any other big leaguer in the history of the game. There was the time, while the Cardinals were playing an exhibition game in a minor league city, that Diz shouted publicly that the umpires were deliberately calling them against him. The following day he was in Ford Frick's office. The President of the National League demanded a retraction, but Dean refused, shouting even louder than he had in the first place.

There was the morning at Tampa when Dean, brother Paul and Joe Medwick had a scuffle with a newspaperman over an uncomplimentary article. Diz started the discussion and then stood off to one side and did the heavy looking on, according to an eye witness. However, the big fellow was no shrinking violet when he toed the rubber and his great clutch pitching in All-star and World Series games will linger long in the memories of those who saw it.

Wide World
Dizzy Dean

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 20

International League

Rochester 7, Toronto 4.
Buffalo 3, Montreal 1.
Jersey City 6, Newark 1.
Syracuse 9, Baltimore 4.

American Association

St. Paul 13, Milwaukee 7.
Toledo 2, Indianapolis 1.
Louisville 4, Columbus 3.
Kansas City 2, Minneapolis 6.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 7, Los Angeles 5.
San Francisco 9, San Diego 0.
Oakland 7, Seattle 3.
Hollywood 6, Portland 3.

Texas League

Shreveport 6, Beaumont 3.
Tulsa 7-3, Dallas 3-4.
Oklahoma City 5-4, Fort Worth 6-2.
Houston 8-5, San Antonio 6-1.

Southern Association

Birmingham 5, Atlanta 2.
Little Rock 20, Knoxville 5.
Memphis 5, Nashville 2.
New Orleans 9, Chattanooga 8.

Eastern League

Springfield 3, Albany 1.
Binghamton 6, Hartford 2.
Only games.

College Baseball

Results May 20

Brown 6, Tufts 3.
Bates 7, Colby 3.
Bowdoin 5, Maine 4 (11 innings).
Vermont 12, Norwich 2.
Dartmouth 3, Harvard 2.
Rochester 5, Hamilton 3.
Northeastern 7, New Hampshire 6 (10 innings).
Syracuse 8, St. Lawrence 1.
Villanova 4, Manhattan 1.
Drexel 6, Ursinus 1.
Temple 7, Muhlenberg 5.
Georgetown 9, Maryland 6.
California 20, Nebraska 2.
Clarkson Tech 13, Hartwick 5.
Harvard Fr. 6, Governor Dummer 0.

College Tennis

Results May 20

Vermont 8, Norwich 1.
Middlebury 6, St. Michaels 0.
Harvard 9, Brown 0.
Amherst 6, Williams 3.
Chicago 8, W. Michigan T. 1.

College Golf

Results May 20

Connecticut 4½, Rhode Island State 1½.
Wesleyan 6, Trinity 3.
St. Lawrence 5, Syracuse 1.

College Track

Result May 20

Wesleyan 88, Connecticut 47.

Brooklyn Holds To Protest Of Cub Victories

CHICAGO, May 21 (AP)—Traveling Secretary John McDonald of the Brooklyn Baseball Club announced yesterday that the Brooklyn Dodgers had written proof that the Chicago Cubs were over the 25-player limit Sunday and Monday when they defeated the Dodgers.

Manager Leo Durocher of Brooklyn has protested the games.

McDonald said the 26th player was Charles Gilbert, acquired by the Cubs from Montreal, Brooklyn farm, in the deal of the $50,000 purchase of Second Baseman Billy Herman.

"Correspondence in the office of the Montreal Club shows the player was ordered to report to the Cubs on May 16," McDonald said.

He added that Gilbert had stopped off in Philadelphia for treatment of an injured ankle. Gilbert is not expected to sign a Cubs' contract until this arrival.

The Cubs cut loose Al Todd, catcher, from the player list yesterday, but James T. Gallagher, General Manager, said that action was not caused by the protest.

Gallagher said it was his conviction that the Cubs were under the player limit before Todd's release.

Did You Know?

Christy Mathewson once pitched 68 consecutive innings for the New York Giants without giving a base on balls.

Percentages Control Big Leagues

By the Associated Press

Percentages control everything in baseball. You see them in the standings of the clubs, in the batting and fielding averages and in other statistics. You don't see them, but they are present when a left-handed pinch-hitter is sent in against a right-handed pitcher, or a batter is walked to set up a double play, or the infield comes in close to play for a sacrifice, or the outfield moves around in position for a dead-leftfield hitter. "Percentage" is the reason behind every move in the game—even to the batters who never strike at a 3-0 pitch.

This "law of averages" also is the key to the present tailspins of the Cleveland Indians and Brooklyn Dodgers.

Before Slumps

Before the Indians lost their three straight to the seventh-place Philadelphia Athletics they had won 23 games and lost nine for a .714 percentage. Before the Dodgers dropped four in a row at Pittsburgh and Chicago they had won 22 and lost six for a sensational .786.

These simply were speeds too fast for either club to maintain, just as the same reasoning applies to the St. Louis Cardinals, who were breezing along at a .714 clip till they were bumped yesterday by the last-place Phillies.

In the past 40 years in the major leagues only seven championships have been won with percentages above .700.

In the course of bringing the Dodgers down to earth, the Cubs made 33 hits and 30 runs in three contests. They bagged yesterday's finale, 9-1, bunching six hits for three runs in the fourth against Kirby Higbe and nicking Newt Kimball in the eighth for six runs, three of them on Lou Stringer's triple with the bases loaded.

Cardinals First

The Cardinals, cut down, 6-4, in 11 innings by the Phils, remained a half-game behind the Dodgers in won-lost figuring although holding onto the official percentage lead. Johnny Mize provided the Redbirds with a four-run margin with two doubles and a triple in the first five innings, but after that "Boom Boom" Beck and Ike Pearson pitched shutout relief ball while their mates pecked away until they won.

Frank McCormick smacked a three-run homer with two out in the ninth to give the Cincinnati Reds a 9-6 victory over the Boston Braves after Ernie Koy of the Reds had hit a round-tripper with one on in the eighth.

Arky Vaughan settled a see-saw game between the New York Giants and Pittsburgh in favor of the Pirates, 7-5, with a two-run homer in the seventh.

The Athletics ambushed Mel Harder, undefeated previously with four victories, and whipped the Indians, 6-5. Rookie Tom Ferrick, third relief pitcher for Philadelphia, worked two innings in which he did not let a man reach first. There were eight double plays.

White Sox Sweep

The second-place Chicago White Sox polished off a sweep of their three-game series at Washington with lefty Thornton Lee holding the Senators to six hits for a 5-2 victory.

Young Earl Johnson, southpaw star of the Boston Red Sox, held the Detroit Tigers to four hits and shut them out for eight innings to win, 4-2. The feat spoiled the 20th birthday anniversary plans of the Tigers' Hal Newhouser, who allowed only five safeties himself.

The St. Louis Browns handed the Yankees a 10-9 decision on a platter garnished with no less than six errors. Harlond Clift hit two home runs and Roy Cullenbine one, but Brownie misplays undermined Elden Auker before Bill Dickey hit a three-run homer in the eighth. Relief pitcher George Caster threw badly to first to let in the winning run with two out in the ninth.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	23	12	.657
Chicago	18	11	.621
Detroit	16	15	.516
Boston	14	14	.500
New York	17	17	.500
Washington	14	19	.424
Philadelphia	13	18	.419
St. Louis	10	19	.345

Results May 20

Boston 4, Detroit 2.
Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 5.
New York 10, St. Louis 9.
Chicago 5, Washington 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	20	9	.690
Brooklyn	22	10	.688
New York	16	13	.552
Chicago	13	15	.464
Cincinnati	13	17	.433
Pittsburgh	11	15	.423
Boston	12	18	.400
Philadelphia	10	20	.333

Results May 20

Cincinnati 9, Boston 6.
Pittsburgh 7, New York 5.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 4. (11 inns.)
Chicago 9, Brooklyn 1.

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The Home Forum

Two Take a Walk

When Senator Durritt walked down for his mail, it was spring. The Senator's gait acknowledged his responsibility. It was stately. When he stood, one invariably looked for the audience he was facing. It was impossible to imagine him being successfully heckled even by a red squirrel. He was a large man, somewhat florid, with the merest touch of abdomen. Like Rostand's rooster on whose crowing the sun waited to rise, Senator Durritt never let the inhabitants of Evergreen down. He fulfilled every posture, uttered every platitude expected of him. It was difficult not to like him. I considered that Nicholas Pumble was too unsparing of him; but then I had lived in Washington.

"When have I been too severe?" Nicholas asked when I taxed him about this. "I've told you time and time again that the man isn't completely venal."

* * *

Nicholas lacked his usual charity when politicians were discussed. My friend was humble, kind-hearted, generous, honest, and as unambitious as a well. He judged little, not to escape being judged, but because he loved people. He could always find the thread of goodness in his neighbor. He understood the common failings. But for hypocrisy he kept the scalpel sharpened. For this he had New Testament precedent, I admitted, but I objected to his blanket indictments of our lawmakers.

"You're quite right," Nicholas agreed. "There are probably good boll-weevils, too. Splendid upright boll-weevils who conscientiously devour others' crops every day. And don't remind me that we voted them in. I know that. I know all about democracy. Just don't ask me to be apathetic about it, that's all. I am the Senator's keeper."

"Now you're putting the shoe on the right foot. Politicians are effects, not causes."

"So are rats," Nicholas observed. "The clean community hasn't any. I'm not demanding perfection. I'm asking for average decency, honesty, and a sense of trust. Men, as Emerson remarked, descend to meet. But, when men meet as politicians, they descend so fast that it ought to take their breath—but it doesn't. I could safely offer a reward of one small marble post-office to the politician who could prove one disinterested act—and not be out a penny. Why is it? Why is it that our legislators shrink from magnanimity even when it doesn't cost them a cent?"

"There you go, making large generalizations," I said.

* * *

"Take Finland," Nicholas retorted. "You know the facts. The one nation that honored its obligations to us. The nation first to dare to risk its all for the cleanness of freedom. The nation that magnificently reminded us—of another youth. Now they request a new loan that the remnant may survive. Do we leap to offer it? Do our politicians recognize valor and virtue and glory when they see it? Naturally not. Like can only salute like. So what do they do? Weigh. Postpone. Carry their tin-cups to the pump of public opinion."

"Isn't that the democratic way?" I ventured.

"No. They should lead public opinion. What price magnanimity? Look." He pointed to a small scattering of spring beauties, the first flowers I had seen. "Do you see what I see?" he asked.

"I see a bit of my boyhood. Is that what you mean?"

"In a way. There's a poem here. Do you want it?"

"You can have it. I want to scribble a note to Maploony."

* * *

So I left him with those first thrusting green stalks and the small smiling flowers. It was indeed the first day of spring. The light was high in the sky and it was as if the air had been poured over spring-water. Moldering banks of snow still could be found, thatched with spruce needles, in shadowy places. But Evergreen was an open glossary of the coming wonder. On such a morning, it must have been that the Psalmist found the hills skipping like lambs. The high-sailing clouds contrived to miss the sun lest one moment be overcast. Even the dark woodlots of spruce and fir forgot Jeremiah and listened to David.

And then who should join me but Senator Durritt, as if to confirm the legend! I asked for the latest news, since it was the third day of the onslaught upon Yugoslavia and Greece, and the hapless heroism of the little nations filled my thought. Yet, when I ventured my small praise of deeds so noble, Senator Durritt cleared his throat as if about to address a meeting and said: "Very foolish of them, in my considered opinion. What will they get out of it?"

"What did we get out of it—at Concord Bridge? A new voice for the world. Great men whose influence is not spent."

"I'm speaking of practical matters, my dear sir."

"So am I, Senator."

"In times like these, it behooves every man to keep his feet on the ground and to resist the subversive influences which—"

* * *

I kept step with him, enveloped in a nimbus of words. I felt the heat rising. You either had to take David's side or Goliath's. Even Goliath's stanchest supporter must have admired David on that other morning. But not the Senator. It wouldn't have been practical. I was relieved when Bessie Scratcher joined us. She had been listening to the radio and needed someone to share her enthusiasm. "Oh, Senator, isn't it *wonderful*?" she cried. "The Greeks, and those other people! I never can remember the name. The way they are standing up to those great big Germans! I was telling Harvey just this morning that they must have heard your wonderful speech last Fourth of July, Senator."

The Senator cleared his throat again as if audibly changing his mental gears. "Thank you, Bessie," he said. "I thank you, too, for reminding me of that inspiring occasion, the Fourth of July. A privileged occasion, may I say? When we humbly meet on this—on that hallowed anniversary to commemorate the glorious deeds of our forefathers, whose head is not bowed? Who can forget the heroism, the sacrifices, which they endured, the taxes? Who—" Mr. Durritt suddenly recalled that he was not addressing a multitude and added: "Jumping a hundred and seventy years, we come to today, to another glorious era, to the Greeks. Who can refuse them a like tribute? No one! Show me such a man, Bessie, point him out to me, and I will call him a poltroon, a subversive influence. And you may tell everyone I said so."

* * *

I was thankful that we had reached the post-office. Mrs. Scratcher saw Serena Grauen and darted off to give the Senator's message about poltroons. Just then Hiram Milledge came up. Hiram was Nicholas's most trusted friend in Evergreen, a farmer whose heart was as stanch as the granite boulder at his lane's entrance. Only the evening before, he had visited us to talk over the latest aggression. Nothing stirred him so deeply as injustice. Coupled with cruelty and deceit, it provoked a righteous anger in him which ran deep.

Now, as he came up behind the Senator, I saw a twinkle in his gray eyes and the left one winked at me. He shared Nicholas's opinion of Mr. Durritt. "Glad to see you out, Senator," Hiram said. "Now we can be sure it's spring."

"Thank you, Hiram," the Senator replied gravely. "They do say I have an influence."

"I wish you had used it in Europe, Senator," Hiram went on. "You might have kept those poor Yugoslavs from sticking their heads in the noose. Bad business, isn't it?"

* * *

Again the Senator changed gears and said: "Just what I have been remarking to our friend here. In my considered opinion, it was a very foolish move on their part. What will they get out of it?"

"What indeed? Except a line in the history books: *These, too, preferred nobility.*"

"As I was saying to my esteemed friend here," the Senator went on, "speaking as practical men, as one practical man to another, I—"

It was enough. I excused myself.

Nicholas had entered his post-office by the back door. He was smiling. "You were detained, I see."

"Did you pick up your poem?"

* * *

"I wonder if they have spring beauties on Mt. Olympus," Nicholas remarked. "The poem kept drifting overseas. I think I'll still call it *The Spring Beauty*, though." He began to sort the few outgoing letters. I knew I had only to wait. "It's a trifle irregular. But what can you expect of a walk that short?" Then, lowering his voice, he repeated:

"It is a flower that every boy has found,
Slim, almost shy, and not far from the ground;
You have to bend to see it.or even kneel.
It stars the drab surrender of the wood,
Leaf-matted and old, and suddenly you feel
As if your dubious coming had been worth
The home-hearth left. The good is always good,
Is what it says, but better still in dearth.
The wind cries in the trees, but now you know
Something has stood against that overthrow
Meant to be final. I could name later
Flowers more favored, if size or hue be heeded,
Yet I have valued this as somehow greater,
Rising against the wrong when it was needed."

T. Morris Longstreth

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to The Christian Science Monitor

"Girl Reading": *A Painting by Torii Kiyonobu*

This painting by the Japanese, Torii Kiyonobu, is believed to have been executed some time in the 1720's. There had developed in Japan a school of painting and wood-block printing in which the craftsmen depicted daily life, festivals, and actors. Torii Kiyonobu's father had been an actor and later was a designer of theatrical posters.

Mountain River

Quick gold
And emerald
Mingle in sunlit waters,
Turning to amber under the broad
Pine boughs.

Donald Bailey

Japanese Dawn

Roused thus by these earliest sounds of the city's wakening life, I slide open my little Japanese paper window to look out upon the morning over a soft green cloud of green foliage rising from the river-bounded garden below. Before me, tremulously mirroring everything upon its farther side, glimmers the wide glassy mouth of the Ohashigawa, opening into the great Shinji lake, which spreads out broadly to the right in a dim grey frame of peaks. Just opposite me across the stream, the blue-pointed Japanese dwellings have their *to* all closed; they are still shut up like boxes, for it is not yet day.

But oh, the charm of the vision,—those first ghostly colours of a morning steeped in mist soft as sleep itself resolved into a visible exhalation! Long reaches of faintly-tinted vapour cloud the far lake verge,—long nebulous bands, such as you may have seen in old Japanese picture-books, and must have deemed only artistic whimsicalities unless you had previously looked upon the real phenomena. All the bases of the mountains are veiled by them, and they stretch athwart the lofty peaks at different heights like immeasurable lengths of gauze—so that the lake appears larger than it really is, and not an actual lake, but a beautiful spectral sea of the same tint as the dawn-sky and mixing with it. . . .

Looking sunward up the long Ohashigawa, beyond the many-pillared wooden bridge, one high-pooped junk, just hoisting sail, seems to me the most fantastically beautiful craft I ever saw, a dream of Orient seas, so idealized by the vapour is it.—From "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," by Lafcadio Hearn. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Abundant Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The word, "abundance," conveys the idea of overflowing good. God's abundance is ever bestowed upon His beloved son. It is as boundless as the sea. Paul speaks of "the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy" (I Timothy 6:17); and in Malachi (3:10), we read, "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

Christian Science reveals the boundless nature of God, divine Love; and also the fact that this divine nature was demonstrated by Christ Jesus. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 54): "That he might liberally pour his dear-bought treasures into empty or sin-filled human storehouses, was the inspiration of Jesus' intense human sacrifice. In witness of his divine commission, he presented the proof that Life, Truth, and Love heal the sick and the sinning, and triumph over death through Mind, not matter. This was the highest proof he could have offered of divine Love." The Saviour's spiritual sense discerned Life as infinite, illimitable Truth, and Love as omnipresent and omnipotent. The Way-shower explained the Christ mission in these words (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

The more abundant life, however, is not to be found in the accumulation of material possessions. It is gained through obtaining the richer, deeper sense of Life as God, which Christian Science teaches, and of the real man's relationship to Him as the spiritual expression of divine Life. Christ Jesus, by precept and example, taught this truth. The true sense of abundance is found in the understanding of man as wholly spiritual, as the reflection of Spirit, having all that God bestows, being all that Love is; for, according to divine Science, man is the complete manifestation of infinite Mind. Therefore if we have gleaned from the material senses a false impression that life is limited and man material, shall we not do well to abandon this erroneous view, and permit the true sense of life, reflecting Life, God, which Christian Science imparts, to abound in our consciousness more and more? In no other way can we realize and experience the more abundant life to which Jesus referred.

Under the marginal heading, "God invisible to the senses," Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 140): "Not materially but spiritually we know Him as divine Mind, as Life, Truth, and Love. We shall obey and adore in proportion as we apprehend the divine nature and love Him understandingly, warring no more over the corporeality, but rejoicing in the affluence of our God." That there is great gain in the attainment of this spiritual sense of Life is being proved in Christian Science. The resultant blessings may briefly be intimated as follows: the joy of knowing the truth about God and man, His image and likeness; enlarged capacity for service; a happier life; and a constant influx of divine understanding, health, and holiness. What great cause there is for gratitude to Mrs. Eddy for revealing to us the spiritual fact that the real man, our true selfhood, expresses Life's infinite abundance!

A student of Christian Science once found himself living in a drought-stricken area. One day his companion reported that the drinking water in the tank had been reduced to about one week's supply. Instead of looking into the almost empty tank, the student turned away from the evidence of lack, and held thought steadfastly to the fact that God's abundance is forever supplying every need of man; that man's true source of supply is divine Love, the fountain of Life, from which flows unceasingly sufficiency for every human need. Before the week had passed there was such a deluge of rain that the tank was filled to overflowing. Gratitude was expressed that once more the understanding of God's law of sufficiency had been demonstrated.

The Scriptures record many instances where the belief of lack and limitation has been reversed. A notable example was the feeding by Christ Jesus of the five thousand people in the wilderness, proving the providence of God where the physical senses reported insufficiency. Paul spoke of the abundant life when he said (II Corinthians 9:8), "God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ЖИЗНЬ С ИЗБЫТКОМ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Слово "избыток" передает идею переливающегося через край добра. Избыток от Бога всегда даруется Им возлюбленному сыну Его. Этот избыток беспределен как море. Павел говорит про "Бога живого, дающего нам все обильно для наслаждения" (I посланне к Тимофею 6:17), а в книге пророка Малахии (3:10) мы читаем: "Принесите все десятины в дом хранилища, чтобы в доме Моем была пища, и хотя в этом испытайте Меня, говорит Господь Саваоф: не открою ли Я для вас отверстий небесных и не изолью ли на вас благословения до избытка?"

Христианская Наука открывает беспредельные свойства Бога, божественной Любви; а также и тот факт, что божественные свойства эти были выявлены Христом Иисусом. В учебнике Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки пишет (стр. 54): "Стремление обильно влить в пустые или грехом заполненные людские хранилища свои дорого приобретенные сокровища,—вот чем был вдохновлен Иисус, принося себя полностью в жертву ради человечества. Во свидетельство своего божественного назначения, он привел доказательство, что Жизнь, Истина и Любовь исцеляют больных и грешных и торжествуют над смертью посредством Разума, а не материи. Это было высшим доказательством божественной Любви, которое он мог предъявить". Духовное чувство Спасителя воспринимало Жизнь как бесконечную, беспредельную Истину, и Любовь как вездесущую и всемогущую. Путеводитель объяснил миссию Христа следующими словами (Иоанн 10:10): "Я пришел для того, чтоб имели жизнь и имели с избытком".

Жизнь с избытком, однако, не может быть найдена в накоплении материального имущества. Она приобретается путем достижения более богатого и более глубокого чувства Жизни как Бога, чему учит Христианская Наука, и понимания отношения к Богу истинного человека, как духовного выражения божественной Жизни. Христос Иисус учил этой истине и наставлением и примером. Истинное чувство избытка приобретается в понимании человека как всецело духовного существа, как отражения Духа, обладающего всем, что даруется от Бога и являющегося всем чем является Любовь; ибо, согласно божественной Науке, человек есть полное проявление бесконечного Разума. Поэтому, если у нас осталось от материальных чувств ложное впечатление, что жизнь ограничена и что человек материален, не поступим ли мы правильно, если откажемся от этого ошибочного взгляда и позволим истинному чувству жизни, отражающей Жизнь, Бога,—чему учит Христианская Наука,—пребывать с избытком в нашем сознании? Никаким иным путем не можем мы осознать и пережить ту жизнь с избытком, на которую указывал Иисус.

Под заглавием на полях "Бог невидимый чувствам", Mrs. Эдди пишет (Science and Health, стр. 140): "Не материально, а духовно мы познаем Его, как божественный Разум, как Жизнь, Истину и Любовь. Мы будем повиноваться и поклоняться в той мере, в какой мы будем постигать божественные свойства и любить Его понимая, не воюя более относительно материальности, а ликуя в сознании изобилия нашего Бога". Христианская Наука доказывает, что в достижении этого духовного чувства Жизни заключается большая выгода. Проистекающие отсюда благословения могут быть вкратце намечены следующим образом: радость от познания истины о Боге и человеке, по образу Его и подобию; увеличенная способность к служению; более счастливая жизнь и постоянный прилив божественного понимания, здоровья и святости. Как много в этом основания для чувства благодарности к Mrs. Эдди за открытие нам того духовного факта, что истинный человек, наша подлинная сущность, выражает бесконечный избыток Жизни!

Один ученик Христианской Науки находился в местности, которую поразила засуха. Как то его спутник сообщил ему, что питьевая вода в водохранилище понизилась до того, что ее хватит приблизительно на неделю. Вместо того, чтобы заглядывать в почти пустое водохранилище, ученик отвернулся от очевидности недостатка и стал стойко придерживаться в мыслях того факта, что обилие исходящее от Бога во-веки снабжает человека всем необходимым; что истинным источником снабжения человека является божественная Любовь, источник Жизни, из которого безостановочно течет полное удовлетворение всех человеческих нужд. Не прошло и недели как пошел такой ливень, что водохранилище переполнилось. Благодарность была выражена за то, что снова выявилось понимание Божьего закона достаточности.

Св. Писание отмечает много случаев, когда верование в недостаток и ограниченность было опровергнуто. Замечательным примером было насыщение Христом Иисусом пяти тысяч людей в пустыне, доказавшее присутствие Божьего провидения там, где физические чувства свидетельствовали о недостатке. Павел говорил о жизни с избытком, когда он сказал (II послание к Коринфянам 9:8): "Бог же силен обогатить вас всякою благодатью, чтобы вы, всегда и во всем имея всякое довольство, были богаты на всякое доброе дело".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Presenting a Philosophy of Hats

I have always been one to scoff at the vagaries of fashion. They have all seemed about equally absurd to me. But now I am growing more tolerant, especially in regard to hats. I am, in fact, evolving a philosophy of hats.

It is based on a fundamental and familiar trait of human nature. What we see constantly we cease to see vividly. The faces we notice least are those we know—and perhaps really love—best; our eyes are a bit jaded by following the familiar lines. The same is true of pure color. Water and sky are beautiful, and you may suppose that you are duly appreciative of them; but lie on the deck of a catboat and look at them with your head in an unaccustomed position—sideways or upside down—and note how the colors flare out upon your vision. Or stay indoors for a few weeks, in a room where you do not get much outlook, and then go out. You will be blinded by the glory of the world. But not for long. The glory, alas, fades quickly, and habit settles upon you once more.

With our friends' faces somewhat the same thing happens. When we first meet them they pique us pleasantly with their unfamiliar line and color. Gradually we grow wonted to them. The first vision has passed. What then? Must we turn upside down to look at them? Or perhaps turn them upside down? . . . Not at all. Fashion has found a way. It claps a new hat on our friend's head—a hat with a funny nip in it or a queer wiggle of the brim, or a long, soft droop, or a dashing tilt, or a jaunty up-fling, or any kind of line whatever, that has a distinctive meaning and is not the kind of line we have been used to. . . .

Passing strange, this witchery of line! . . . Since a line can evoke good points, it can also evoke bad ones, and the wrong line may accentuate in a face, not its prettiness but its pettiness, not its pathos but its heaviness.

Yet with this danger, one must welcome the change, merely as change. For the rest of us, from the neck down, fashion provides some possibility of this change that we seem to need. The waistline may be "worn high" one year, and "low" the next. Now and then it may even chance—I noted this carefully in a good journal a while ago—that the waistline will for a short season be "at the waist." . . .

Fashion does not quite dare say, "Noses are this winter being worn retroussé, but next spring the tips will drop a little, and by summer there is a chance that the aquiline line will come in again." Or, "Eyes are to be large and round this fall, but smaller and narrower toward winter." Or, "Lips are fuller than they were in July, while chins promise to be longer and upper lips shorter than for several years."

No, this is not yet done. But instead, a way has been found to get some of the same effects of change. By its means faces seem longer or shorter, noses appear to raise or lower their little tips, eyes seem to grow large or small, slanting or straight, and all by the magic of a line, a shift of mass, a flare of color. The hat! The hat's the thing!—From "Days Out and Other Papers," by Elisabeth Woodbridge. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
(BIBLE LESSONS)

The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

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"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1941

Equality of Opportunity Urged at P. T. A. Congress

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A conviction that public planning is necessary to provide equality of opportunity as outlined in the recommendations of the last White House Conference on Children in a Democracy was voiced today by Clinton W. Areson, Superintendent of the State Agricultural and Industrial School of Industry, N. Y.

In a speech before the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in convention here, he said:

"I happened to be in a number of countries of Europe affected by revolutions at the end and after the World War and there is no question that failure to provide some reasonable equality of opportunity contributed to the postwar breakdowns. Such provision is a matter of public planning. We have gone by the day when a father and mother could take their little family and in primitive fashion carve out a homestead."

The action of Congress in placing the resources of the Federal Government behind the welfare of children he termed "one of the great historic decisions in our history." In a space of four years the number of children that "were aided to stay with their mothers (widows and other mothers whose husbands were not providing for the family) rose from 230,000 to over 700,000," he said.

Function of Religion

Declaring that the function of religion is to provide convictions about values and that the religious affirmation of the worth and the rights of the individual lies at the foundation of democracy, Everett R. Clinchy, Director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, speaking at this session, said:

"If democracy is to be maintained it must be on the basis of principles which are essentially religious." In recent times it has been discovered that minority groups can be good citizens, he added, and that the State, instead of being weakened actually is strengthened by tolerating religious diversity.

"Make the Parent-Teacher Associations active instruments of democratic education. Let there be frank discussion during the coming year of these little hates and prejudices between the members of every community. Develop your activities so that the mothers of all children, whatever their religion, race, or color, will have a part and place in the program. Investigate the libels, untruths, and generalizations which make otherwise fine American homes the breeding grounds of intolerance," he urged. "The America of tomorrow will bless you for the intelligence and energy with which you meet this challenge today."

The afternoon session today with John K. Norton, of Teachers Columbia as leader of a panel on "The Community Answers 'Ready,'" was addressed by Paul V. McNutt, Administrator, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

Needs of Youth

In a discussion of meeting the needs of youth, broadcast from historic Faneuil Hall, Dean Francis T. Spaulding of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, said that American educators are "still far from doing the kind of educational job we can do."

Young people interviewed in recent surveys have listed their needs as "a chance to get started in a good job, to have some decent fun, and to get married and have families," he said. While these are the needs youths themselves put first, they are hardly a complete list as adults are likely to interpret the needs of youth, Dean Spaulding conceded. Nowhere among them, for example, is any mention of spiritual values, he remarked, nor of preserving in a new generation the culture of the old, or of getting ready for responsible and intelligent citizenship.

Pointing out that work, recreation, and a home of one's own are the normal needs of all people, and that it is therefore fair to consider whether education, aside from other needs it must meet, is meeting these fundamental needs, Dean Spaulding expressed the opinion that except for the special groups who have gone through college or through some vocational course, the schools have not yet developed any systematic nor comprehensive plan for seeing that the right people get the right jobs. He said, too, that they have failed to provide youth with discriminating standards of enjoyment, and that they have made only a beginning in educating for family life.

Academic Studies

Describing present school work as almost entirely made up of academic studies which, while useful for other things, have little or no bearing on getting a job, Dean Spaulding said further that in consequence thousands of young people every year "come out of school without having any experience with work in the sense in which they must shortly face work." They do not know what kinds of jobs are available or where to look for them; they have "no clear notion how to make the most of a job, once they get it, and they find themselves frustrated in their blind hope for white-collar jobs which either do not exist or are beyond the reach of young people of their ability or training."

Speaking on the same program, Howard Y. McClusky, Associate Director, American Youth Commission, warned against taking "the cost of guns and airplanes out of the budget for the education and care of our young people." Urging the protection of the gains made in education, he also listed four areas in which he said education lags in meeting the needs of youth. These are in improving education of Negroes; in meeting problems of rural young people; in providing a more vigorous training for effective citizenship, "not only political but social and economic in character"; and a more realistic program in meeting economic needs.

Youth Movements

Alonzo G. Grace, Connecticut Commissioner of Education, told the Faneuil Hall audience that "We need no youth movement in this country any more than we need an old-age movement." Youth should organize, he said, but not into a national group as devised in Europe. "It is my judgment that one of the things that will tend to weaken American democracy is a separation of our people into age groups, each seeking through pressure to influence legislation in solving a problem," he said.

Mrs. Sidonie M. Gruenberg, Director of the Child Study Association of America, taking part in a panel discussion, emphasized the family as the threshold of democracy, and pointed out that its present job is to break away from the authoritarian pattern of family life and establish an atmosphere of democracy in all family relationships. "We must make each person strong," she said; "Home is people—not a place or a house. Just people. We must help by every means available to make the persons in it live democratically."

Addressing this same group, Dr. Ernest G. Osborne of Teachers College, Columbia University, urged that parents cultivate a wholesome respect and faith in the ability of youth, under guidance, to reach decisions and accept responsibility. In the open discussion at this meeting parents brought up the use of family councils in building democratic family relationship, and some asked for high school courses in family relationships in the schools.

Joint Conference

Presiding at the joint conference on citizenship this morning, Mrs. Warren L. Mabrey of Cape Girardeau, Mo., National Chairman of Citizenship of the P. T. A., named education for citizenship as the nation's Number 1 problem, especially in the need for providing adequate citizenship training for young people between 16 and 25 who have left school at an early age and who are largely untrained and unemployed. The solution of this problem lies in providing "in each community those elements which contribute to the development of a higher type of citizenry at all different age levels, and within this lies a challenge for each and every parent-teacher association in this democracy," she said.

The republic of Chile is represented by Senora Maria Marchant de Gonzalez-Vera of Santiago, exchange fellow under the convention of Buenos Aires for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, who told the delegates that her people today are "at the beginning of a new period."

"Heretofore, too much emphasis was put on appreciation of art and literature. Now they are becoming aware of the social conditions which affect children and are trying to build in children a sense of social responsibility," she said.

In a message to President Roosevelt, approved at last night's session, the delegates pledged "our wholehearted efforts to prepare the generations intrusted to our care so that they will be equipped to discharge intelligently and faithfully the social and civic responsibilities involved in democratic living."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER — TONIGHT — TOMORROW — COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, slightly warmer than last night; Thursday fair and continued warm; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight near 58 degrees.

Maine: Partly cloudy, widely scattered showers and thunderstorms in east and north portions tonight and Thursday, somewhat cooler in north portion Thursday, moderate to fresh westerly winds in extreme north portion tonight, diminishing Thursday.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy, widely scattered showers and thunderstorms in north portion Thursday, cooler in north portion Thursday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Thursday, slightly warmer tonight, continued warm Thursday.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, widely scattered showers and thunderstorms tonight and Thursday, cooler Thursday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Gentle to moderate winds mostly southerly, partly cloudy tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

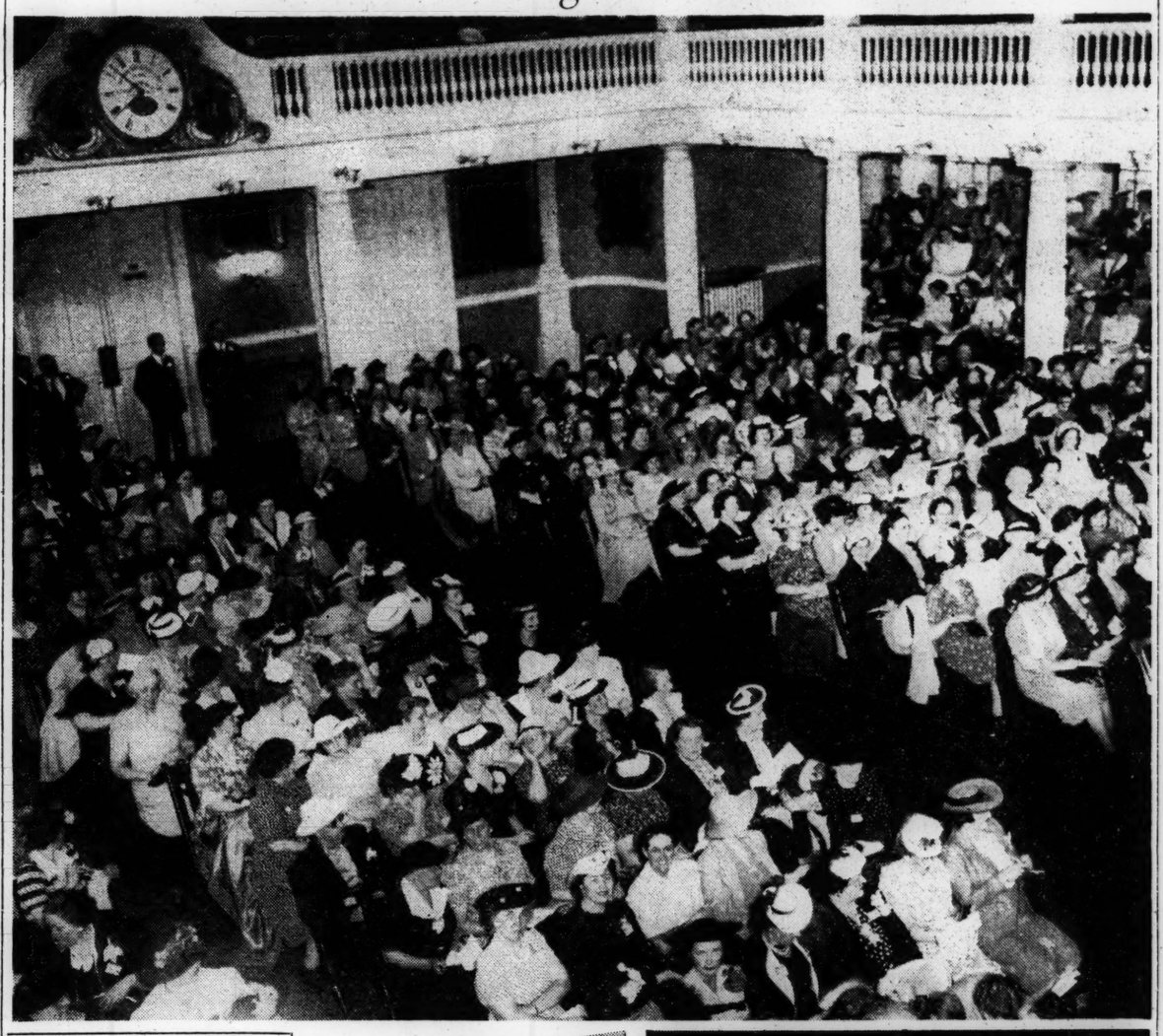
	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	67	New York	66	84
Chicago	70	90	Norfolk	68	84
Kansas City	63	87	Philadelphia	68	88
Los Angeles	66	85	St. Louis	70	86
Miami	77	86	San Francisco	55	87
Minneapolis	54	69	Washington	66	92
New Orleans	70	84			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 21.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:14 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Thursday, 9:30 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:34 p. m.

'Is Education Meeting the Needs of Youth?'



Women Told Of Need For U. S. Convoys

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 21—Warning that the present national indecision with regard to convoys may be dangerous to American security, Mrs. James Morrison today urged the Massachusetts League of Women Voters to consider what would happen to the United States if England should go down.

Mrs. Morrison, who is a member of the Connecticut League and a prominent worker in the organization for many years, was guest speaker at a luncheon ending the Massachusetts league's two-day convention here at the Hotel Bancroft.

"We know the dangers of convoys," she told the convention, but, she asked, "Are the dangers of irresolution any less?" She characterized the war as "revolution to overthrow all we value most in the world," and with such a conflict she declared there can be no compromise.

Congress realized from the first that England would be unable to spare enough ships to get American materials, Mrs. Morrison declared. If this were not so, she said, Congress "would not have voted so decisively against the amendment forbidding convoys."

What of the Future?

Admitting that no one knows, of course, what lies ahead, Mrs. Morrison commented, "But we do know this—if Hitler wins and England goes down, then not only the rights of women won in the last 100 years are lost, but those for which men have struggled for long centuries."

She urged the women to apply themselves vigorously to the problem of the national emergency, in order to make sure that "we do not lose our democracy in the process of defending it."

Outlining its work for the coming year, the Massachusetts League adopted a seven-point program directly related to national defense at the conclusion of its convention.

This program included an all-out effort on the part of the League to aid in "winning the battle of production."

Balance Urged

It emphasized the urgent necessity of keeping a steady balance under the stress of the times so that living costs and defense are kept in proper relation, taxation and defense are held in line, civil liberties are not curtailed, the right of labor to bargain collectively is not violated, proper school facilities and housing conditions are maintained in the defense areas, and that intra-American co-operation is promoted.

In its program of work related to State legislation the League voted to continue its effort in behalf of better treatment for the woman offender, improvement in child welfare, and qualified personnel for state offices.

The seriousness with which the State is taking precautions for public safety in time of war was stressed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in an address to the League last night.

"Every preparation is being made," the Governor said, "for an emergency we hope will never come."

By a Staff Photographer; Blackstone; Apeda

P. T. A. Congress in Boston Discusses All Phases

Upper—Section of the general session of the convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, in Faneuil Hall, Tuesday evening, in conjunction with the New England Town Meeting. Howard W. Funk of the Bronxville Public Schools and a National Vice-President of the P. T. A., acted as moderator. The subject discussed: "Is Education Meeting the Needs of Youth?" Lower—Francis T. Spaulding, Dean of Graduate School of Education, Harvard University (upper left), who spoke at the general session of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers held at Faneuil Hall. Mrs. Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg, Director, Child Study Association of America (lower left), who is taking part in several of the meetings, and John K. Norton, Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University (right), leader of the general session this afternoon, at which Paul V. McNutt gives the address.

Connecticut in Savings Bank Insurance Ranks

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts, pioneer in savings bank life insurance, is today awaiting Connecticut's entrance into this fast-expanding field.

Approved by the Connecticut Legislature, the bill will shortly be signed by Gov. Robert A. Hurley, who urged State adoption of the system originated in Massachusetts 34 years ago.

Connecticut will be the third State to sponsor savings bank life insurance, New York in 1939 being the first State to follow Massachusetts' example.

Friends of savings bank life insurance in Massachusetts are now celebrating the fact that for the first time more than $200,000,000 of such insurance is now in force in this State.

On April 30 this year the Massachusetts system had policies valued at $201,080,826 in force. A total of 222,376 persons are now carrying such policies, compared to 202,599 on April 30, 1940.

During the year which ended April 30, Massachusetts savings bank life insurance in force increased by $17,219,732, the second largest Massachusetts increase marked up by any insurance company doing business here, Judd Dewey, Deputy State Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance, stated.

Meanwhile, the New York system has started with a rush. Within slightly more than two years of operation, New York savings banks have more than $13,000,000 of insurance in force. The original Massachusetts system, founded by Louis D. Brandeis, former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, did not reach the $13,000,000 level until its twelfth business year.

Fifteen banks in New York are now issuing savings bank life insurance. Massachusetts' organization did not have 15 issuing banks until its twenty-third year. Mr. Dewey pointed out that New York has benefited through the experience of the Massachusetts system.

Unlike Massachusetts which allows an individual to carry as much as $25,000 in savings bank insurance, the New York system has a $3,000 limit. A similar limit is written into the pending Connecticut legislation. Two years ago insurance groups attempted to force a $3,000 limit bill through the Massachusetts Legislature.

Several other State legislatures have savings bank life insurance bills pending. In Pennsylvania, Mr. Dewey said, a bill has been presented by savings bank men.

Since 1934 the Massachusetts system has grown rapidly. While it took the Bay State organization 28 years to reach the $100,000,000 mark in insurance in force, another $100,000,000 has been added in the past six years.

A total of 29 issuing banks and 108 agency banks—that is banks acting as agencies for selling policies and collecting premiums—are now in the Massachusetts organization.

According to the latest survey approximately 76 per cent of the Massachusetts savings bank insurance policyholders have $1,000 or less in such insurance. In New York 81 per cent of the applicants have applied for policies for $1,000 or less.

The size of the Massachusetts system is indicated by Mr. Dewey's disclosure that the savings banks ranked fourth in the new business written during 1940 among the 47 companies operating in Massachusetts.

The largest new business total was $53,305,080. The savings bank new business increase was $22,253,726. However, the savings bank system was second among all companies on the net business gained. When the total of policies terminated by payments of claims, lapses and the like were deducted, the $53,305,080 leading new business figure was reduced to a net gain of $12,097,450. The savings bank figure was reduced only to $17,733,880. The leading net gain among all the companies was $18,391,603.

Town Threatens Municipal Power

If the Worcester County Electric Company does not reduce its electric rates, the town of Webster will seek municipal operation of its electric facilities. Representative Charles J. Skladzier (D), of Webster, told the State Public Utilities Commission today.

The Commission on its own motion is investigating the company's rates. Representative Skladzier claimed the annual profits of the company are in excess of what a public utility should enjoy.

New Bedford Tieup Looms; Mrs. R. Hits Union Feuds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, May 21—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt believes jurisdictional strikes are "inexcusable."

The President's wife made this statement in response to a question from the floor last night at a meeting in the Bangor Auditorium, where she gave an address.

She also said the Federal Government should not stop strikes. On the other hand, she advised, with "a little imagination we could find ways to avert many strikes before they begin and that is what we should be doing."

Mrs. Roosevelt's statement on jurisdictional strikes came in response to a question, "Should the Government stop strikes?"

"No," the President's wife replied. "Not by the Government, because that would be to take away a right which Lincoln said belonged to all citizens of a free country. One reason for strikes is that laws on the statute books are not obeyed. That is a perfectly good reason to strike.

Peace Her Subject

"Some strikes are inexcusable: Jurisdictional strikes are of that kind. There is no excuse for them except the human excuse that both sides try to take advantage to get what they want," Mrs. Roosevelt declared.

Gov. Sumner Sewall who, with Mrs. Sewall, accompanied Mrs. Roosevelt to Bangor, introduced the speaker. Her subject was "Peace and The World Today."

Tracing moves made by peace groups since the last world war, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"If we want real peace, we first must establish as good a democracy as we know how, making it good enough so that others will want us to come in and help in the final solution in the next step to a more peaceful world.

"We are not going to be content to do what we did 20 years ago, but we are going to see to it that a better world comes out of the present chaos."

Responding to a query as to whether she believed the United States should provide convoys in getting aid to Britain, Mrs. Roosevelt said, "that is something for the experts to decide," and added she believed that "what we should be deciding is whether we believe our defense is involved, and determine where our defense lies."

Aid to Britain Vital

Speaking "personally," she said, "I do believe we should send aid to Britain so far as we possibly can, because if we ever have to defend ourselves, it will be to our advantage to have the ability to produce."

Mrs. Roosevelt said in an interview in Augusta, while en route here, that woman's place in the Nation's defense program at present "is not a spectacular role."

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 21 (AP)—W. E. G. Batty, General Secretary of the New Bedford Textile Council, said today a general strike of New Bedford's 20,000 textile workers was a "very strong possibility" to compel settlement of a jurisdictional dispute between the Council and the Central Labor Union.

Both organizations are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The Council is composed of textile workers' unions, while the Central Labor group is a local federation of a number of unions, including some textile units.

By a strike, Mr. Batty said the Council hoped to force an adjustment of local difficulties by A. F. of L. officials who have authority on such matters.

The dispute came to a head yesterday when a group of 30 drawing-in girls was called out on strike at the Hathaway Mills, causing 1,500 other workers to quit. The girls were members of a union formerly associated with the Council but which transferred recently to the Central Labor Union.

The mill had declined to negotiate with the Central Labor group on the ground it was bound by a contract negotiated by the Council.

Norwood Pact

NORWOOD, Mass., May 21 (AP)—A three weeks' strike of 100 employees at the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company ended today when the management agreed to increase wages six cents an hour, and granted a 40-hour week and a week's vacation with pay.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and representatives of the management arranged to sign the one-year agreement. Negotiators declined to disclose the average weekly wage, but said that the old pay scale ranged from 50 to 90 cents an hour.

The firm, incorporated in New York, manufactures brake shoes for steam railway and trolley cars.

South Boston Strike

A strike at the new building the Boston Molasses Co. is putting up in South Boston occurred last night and was enlarged today when further building tradesmen walked out. The dispute involves 25 or 30 workers.

The issue was reported at the building and Construction Trades Council to be the employment of non-union pipe fitters, painters and sheet metal workers.

The company's plant was located at the end of the naval drydock in South Boston and was forced to move by the big development of the drydock now in process by the Navy.

McNutt, in Hub for Speech, Sees Irony in Defense Strikes

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The people of Boston were advised by Paul V. McNutt, Social Security Administrator, in the Hub today to address the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, that "if we keep our heads and do not permit a war psychology to completely eclipse our need for defending democracy on the social front, something of lasting good is bound to come out of the national emergency to make this country a far better place to live in."

The Administrator declared that the Nation could not justifiably send its young men to the battle-front, if need be, without first giving assurance that democracy was being strengthened at home.

He considered it "sheer mockery" to build 50,000 airplanes, for instance, to defend a third of a nation living in slum districts, with workers out on strike for higher wages while soldiers are serving for $21 a month.

Arriving in Boston just before noon to speak before the Congress at the Hotel Statler, Mr. McNutt gave one of his informal press preludes at which he is notably at his best. At this preliminary gathering, he expounded a philosophy of defense that took into consideration every man, woman and child on the home front to "see to it that what our soldiers are training to defend, is worth defending."

Said the Administrator: "I firmly believe that a national emergency of the type through which we are passing will accelerate rather than diminish the peacetime reforms in labor, education, slum clearance, civic improvement, sanitation and other factors necessary for strengthening the arm of democracy where it needs strengthening the most.

"It is my firm conviction that out of this emergency will come a higher concept of democracy as well as the means for bringing this concept to realization."

Mr. McNutt made it known that he was not in Boston to speak as Social Security Administrator, but in his capacity as co-ordinator of all the welfare, recreational and health activities affecting the national defense program. In this capacity he is attaining an increasingly influential position at Washington.

Beach Road's Loss Hits Concessions

Revere Beach concessionaires have lost approximately $1,000,000 in business since abandonment of the Narrow Gauge railroad more than a year ago, Mayor Raymond E. Carey of Revere told the Legislative Committee on Transportation today.

The Revere Chief Executive was one of several Revere officials who urged passage of legislation authorizing the Boston Elevated Railway to buy the right-of-way of the road from Maverick Square, East Boston, to the Oak Island and Point of Pines sections of Revere. The "El" would be authorized either to install tracks for operation of trolleys or to operate buses after putting a macadam surface on the right-of-way.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Amateur Theatrical Group conducted in East Boston by the WPA Community Recreation Project will present "The Merry Minstrels of 1941" at the East Boston high school at 7 p. m. Free to the public.

Historical Pageant presented by the North End Home and School Association with the Women's WPA Orchestra furnishing musical accompaniment. The pageant will depict the origin and growth of the American family. The glee clubs of the Hancock and Eliot schools will also participate. At the Michelangelo school, 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Flower Show at the Women's City Club. Society's younger members will sell flowers at the show. Many new ideas in floral arrangement are expected to be introduced by exhibitors. Prizes in the arrangements class will be awarded on the basis of harmony with architectural setting, color, and design. Open to the public from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Operetta, "The Sunbonnet Girl," sponsored by the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of Dorchester. A feature of the operetta is a musical contest staged by the singers in a "small town." The operetta tells the story of an orphaned child of musical parents who finally triumphs over poverty and wins both fame and a husband. At the Dorchester Temple Baptist Church, Washington Street and Welles Avenue, Dorchester, at 8 p. m.

Public exercises of initiates being inducted into the Tufts College Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. The orators will be James Pickwell Adams, A. B., LL. D., Vice-President of Brown University, and Richard Eberhart, M. A., poet and author. In Goddard Chapel, Tufts College, at 8:30 p. m. The initiation is open to the public.

Thursday

Morning walk at the Winchester reservoirs sponsored by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at North Dam at 6 a. m. Leader will be Mr. Wardwell, Stoneham 0391-M.

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, Miss Maginnis will lecture on "Buddhist Sculpture" At 11 a. m.

Concert at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Mae Taylor, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. Selections will be played from Brahms and Rachmaninoff. Music at 2:45 p. m.

Lecture at the Fogg Museum of Art, H. S. Ede, formerly Assistant Director of the Tate Gallery, London, will speak on "What Are Pictures?" At 4 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 14

Defense Work Hits Athletics In Bay State

High school sports in a number of Massachusetts towns have been hit by defense industry because of boys quitting their games to do part-time work in factories, it is noted today in the Monthly Labor Market Report of the Commonwealth.

This sign of a tightening in the general labor supply makes a lighter angle of the great changes now swiftly moving over local industry. Other notable shifts brought on by the immense spur of defense demands recorded in the labor report include:

Age limits in occupations outside of those where there are shortages are being relaxed for the first time.

The top age for women being trained into industry has been raised six years in the Lynn area —from 24 to 30 years.

Skill Phase Is Eased

Lowering of skill requirements, which is leading some employers to take people they refused six weeks ago, is expected to become much more noticeable during the next three months.

The larger retail stores realize the possibility of a diminished supply of workers in the near future, because of the large falling off in the number of individuals applying for jobs.

However, except for domestic workers, power sewing machine operators and stitchers, most workers not connected with the metal trades can still be generally obtained today with little difficulty.

But indications of a possible future shortage of general factory workers have turned up in the Webster area.

The old-time antipathy against workers in the WPA is lessening. It has been found that WPA workers with experience in the garment trades have proved quite satisfactory to employers who six months ago refused even to experiment with them.

Training of workers is becoming daily more important and is being expanded by schools and by factories, many of which were not interested a year ago. The Massachusetts Department of Education reports approximately 4,000 now enrolled in courses, and 3,200 placed in jobs.

Instructors Are Needed

Expansion of pre-employment courses is handicapped by difficulty in obtaining teachers. One community has been unable to teach machine shop practice because of lack of a capable instructor.

The educational requirement of three years of high school for trainees in the defense training program has caused hardship in filling openings at Pittsfield. A revision of this requirement would undoubtedly solve the problem, while its continuation will result in a shortage of training material and foster the shortage of skilled workers.

A "father and son" program has been adopted by a manufacturing company in northeastern Massachusetts to develop skilled labor. Sons of present skilled workers are being taken on to learn the trade.

The Monthly Labor Market Report is made by the Division of Unemployment Compensation, which operates the State Employment Service with its 35 employment offices distributed through Massachusetts.

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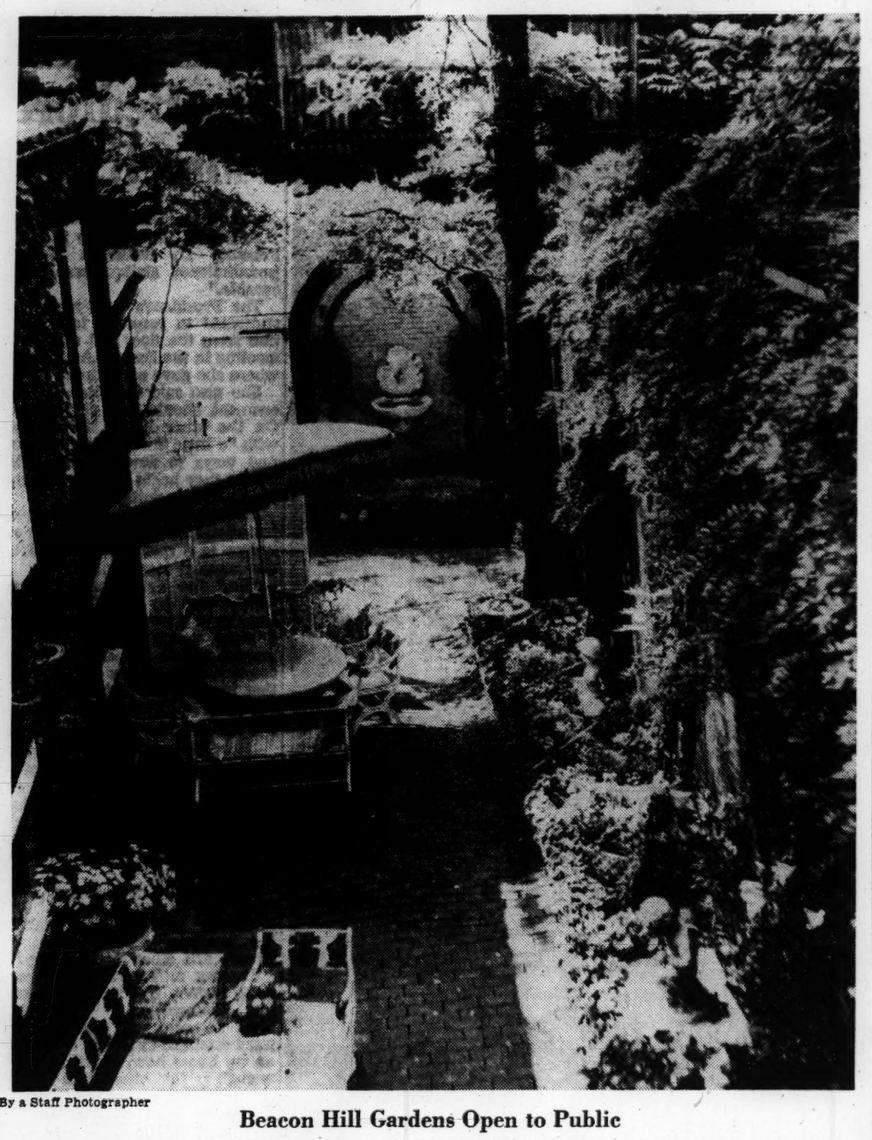
Flowers Aid British War Relief



By a Staff Photographer

Beacon Hill Gardens Open to Public

This charming garden, or outdoor living room, of Mrs. Robert Cushman at 98 Mt. Vernon Street, is one of many gardens open to the public today and tomorrow as the Beacon Hill Garden Club holds open house for the benefit of the British War Relief. Brilliant French marigolds here provide a yellow emphasis accentuated by a gay yellow umbrella, while large pots of bright red fuchsia lend pleasant contrast.

Floral Beauty Reigns at Women's City Club

The nineteenth Annual Flower Show of the Women's City Club of Boston opened today at noon with emphasis on distinctive arrangements and artistic decoration of the Club's public rooms.

The show, which will continue through Thursday, closes at 8 p. m. It will open at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Five classes have been arranged for this year's event and keen competition among members has resulted in ingenious and artistic displays in each group. The classes are: clubhouse rooms; textile class; living room niches; small arrangements (not miniatures); formal dinner tables.

The President's silver bowl, presented to the Club in 1928 by Mrs. Lorenz F. Muther, will be awarded to the winner in the clubhouse rooms class and will be held by her until the following year. Points will be awarded according to harmony with architectural setting, color, and design. Mrs. Alexander Steinert is Chairman of the class.

An interesting patriotic motif was introduced in the small arrangements class with three shelves of flowers, the top featuring white material using red for accent, the middle using all white in a white container, and the bottom shelf using white with blue for an accent. Chairman of this group is Miss Louise Graves.

The textile class presented arrangements in niches of flowers or plant material intimating one of the following fabrics: chiffon, satin, tweed, organdy, lace, or velvet. The fabric represented is introduced in each arrangement. Mrs. H. Stanley Hyde is Chairman.

Arrangements suitable for living rooms, with the exhibitor given free rein as to choice of materials used, featured the living room niches class under the Chairmanship of Mrs. E. Winslow Ware. In the formal dinner tables group, there were six entries. Mrs. Charles S. Grover is Chairman.

Members in charge of decorating clubhouse rooms include: Mrs. Edward F. Bowman, Mrs. H. Richardson Lane, Mrs. Chester Cook, Mrs. Frederick S. Fogg, Mrs. H. Felix de C. Pereira, Mrs. David F. Edwards, Mrs. James R. Torbert, Mrs. F. P. Scofield, Mrs. Oliver Andrews, Mrs. Raynor G. Wellington, Mrs. David C. Proudfoot, Mrs. Hugh Montgomery, Miss Josephine Douglass, Miss Louise Condit, Mrs. Louis Kofsky, Mrs. Lorenz F. Muther.

General Chairman of the show is Mrs. Hugh Bancroft.

Water Protection Needs More Men

Defense of Quabbin and Wachusett, sources of water supply, against sabotage will require 42 additional Metropolitan Police officers at a salary cost of $88,300 annually, Edward M. Wood, Superintendent of the Metropolitan District Police, told the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today. He said the Quabbin reservoir with a circumference of 118 miles is guarded by four laborer-watchmen at present.

Philip G. Bowker, member of the Metropolitan District Commission, said the State has a $65,000,000 investment in Quabbin which should be protected. Representative Michael Paul (D), of Boston, said Army engineers have learned that saboteurs would attack public utilities first.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, May 22

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL, (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—On the Democracy Front.
7:30 p. m.—Musical Rambles.
(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS (11.87mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; U. S. Navy Band.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; Shirley Sadler, songs; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Viennese Ensemble.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; Jeno Bartol's Orchestra; Frankie Master's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Sports Page; "Musical Interlude," Dramatic sketch.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—"The Immortal Franz Schubert." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m. DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Operetta "Golden Ear"; Hungarian Folk Songs; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Tokyo—9:35 p. m.—Chuo Symphony Orchestra. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

London—10.00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Second and Third Acts of Puccini's "La Tosca." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—11.00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Scots Abroad." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

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Food Stamps Fraud Charged By Brandon

Disclosure of a wide conspiracy to defraud the United States Government by misuse of blue and orange food stamps distributed to welfare recipients under the Surplus Marketing Administration provision, was made today by United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon.

Mr. Brandon said that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had uncovered a number of violations by storekeepers and recipients of the stamps whereby the former have exchanged cash for the stamps on the basis of 75 or 80 cents to a dollar. The stamps, 33 per cent of which are provided free by the Government, are each valued at 25 cents and are redeemed on that basis by the Government when submitted by storekeepers.

The United States Attorney's disclosure was made today before United States Commissioner Edward Donovan when he appeared at the arraignment of a Jamaica Plain storekeeper and two welfare recipients.

The storekeeper, Anthony Pecci, was held in $5,000 bail after he pleaded not guilty to conspiracy. Anthony L. Bensaia and Frank W. Eldredge, welfare recipients from Jamaica Plain, were held in $1,000 bail each.

In cross-examination of the defendants, Commissioner Donovan brought out the information that Pecci had been in the United States 31 years and yet is not a citizen.

The case, the first of its kind to appear in Massachusetts, broke after F. B. I. men and members of the surplus Marketing Administration had conducted extensive investigations over several weeks.

Preston Enters Not Guilty Plea

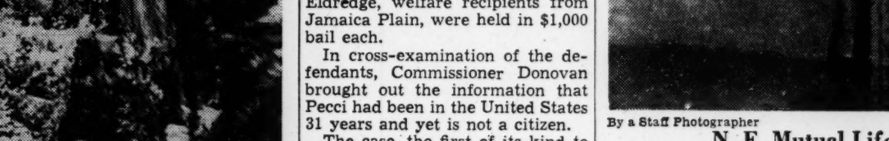
James Preston today pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with the murder of Louis Gaeta, Revere gambling figure in 1937.

Preston was arraigned this morning before Judge Edward F. Hanify of Suffolk Superior Court. He was ordered committed to the Charles Street jail without bail. Trial date will be announced later.

Preston was indicted in December of 1937, less than a month after the shooting. He remained missing until his voluntary surrender to District Attorney William J. Foley on May 19. The shooting was believed by police to be the outgrowth of a gang war for control of North Shore gambling.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-288m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride...	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song...	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Browns baseball game;	Sports and music.....
3:30	P. T. A. speaker ..	John's Other Wife: sk....	"The Guiding Light" ..	Jim Britt, announcer..	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; Music	Just Plain Bill: sketch...	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Sports and music.....
4:00	"Around the Hub"...	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk....	Browns baseball game.	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"...	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": serial..	Jim Britt, announcer..	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": drama.	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	John Kiley, organist....
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or...	Edgar A. Guest; News....	"Young Widder Brown"...	Browns baseball game .	Comic Page Club .....
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	"Don Winslow"; sketch..	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs"...	'From A to Z in Novelty'	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong": sk....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Wings on Watch"	Three Suns Trio	Frank Ryan, Sports....	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news.	News; music; weather...	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch..	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	News Review	Baseball scores; Music..	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music .....
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane".	Sports; Frank Fallon ...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr....	"About Today": drama..
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	Mr. Keen: sketch.....	News of the World.....	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News .....
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek":	Fire Defense Week ...	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": sk..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...
7:45	comedy drama ...	Paul Laval's Orchestra..	Invitation to the Waltz..	"The Lone Ranger": sk..	"I'm an American".....
8:00	"Big Town": Edward G. Robinson.	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.; speaker...	Tony Martin, tenor; or..	**New England Town Meeting on the Air: "Can We Avoid War With Japan?"**	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:15	"Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	How Did You Meet?": sk.		Attuck's Chorus .....
8:30	dramatizat'n; News	night": dramatic sketch	Party: Louise Massey		Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45			and the Westerners.....		Serenade in Tango Time.
9:00	**Star Theater: Fred**	Frontline Headlines	**"Time to Smile": Eddie**	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	**Allen; Kenny**	Waltz Music	**Cantor; vocalist; orch..**	Talk, John Steele ...	Album .....
9:30	**Baker; Portland**	News Here and Abroad..	'Adventures in Rhythm':	Classical Album	Classical Album .....
9:45	**Hoffa; orchestra**	Ted Steele's Orchestra ..	dramatic sketch	vocalists; orchestra	News; Sports .....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Local Sports .....
10:15	Public Affairs	of Melody"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports .....
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs.	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of	Harold Stokes Presents..	Local Sports .....
10:45	News; Sports ...	Dramatization	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes Presents	Local Sports .....
11:00	Weather; Music ..	News; Music	News Service	Boake Carter, news	Local Sports .....
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather ..	Van Alexander's Orch..	Local Sports .....
11:30	Music"	Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Guy Lombardo's Orch...	"Day's End"; music....
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or..	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	"Day's End"; News.....

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-288m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Jay Wesley, sports..	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Speakers; Music ..	Studio Program	George and Dixie.....	Headline News	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs....	.....
8:00	**News of Europe .**	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:30	"Rowdy Revue" ...	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:45	"Rowdy Revue" ...	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable" ...
9:00	Home Planning	News; Talk; Music.....	News and Rhythm.....	"The Merry-Go-Round".	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15	Franklin Stewart ..	Sakov's Orchestra	Food Stories	"The Merry-Go-Round".	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30	Popular Music	"Tropical Moods"	The Breakfast Club	"Choir Loft"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45	Hymn recital	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	Up": orchestra .....
10:00	By Kathleen Noris	Mastersingers	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard..	Studio Speaker .....
10:15	Myrt and Marge....	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	"Musical Early Editions"	Studio Speaker .....
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk...	Clark Dennis, tenor....	"Bachelor's Children" ..	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45	WEEI Food Fair....	Concert Hall of the Air..	"Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor....	Mildred W. Carlson.....	"Story of Mary Marlin".	News Service	Beauty Hints .....
11:15	"Martha Webster"..	"The Family Circle"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Melody Strings	"Letter Quest" .....
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk....	Two Men and a Girl ...	"Lone Journey"	Ruth Moss Interviews....	Balalaika Orchestra ...
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum": sketch.	The Buckeye Four	News Service .....
12:00	'Kate Smith, talk....	News; Talk; Music.....	Musical Roundup	News Service	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Variety program	Musical Roundup	Agricultural Series	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program...	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday".	Home Hour: speakers;	Musical Roundup	Italian music program...	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	music	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15	'Woman in White' ..	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"..	'Edith Adams' Future",	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air"....	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Government Girl"	Novachord Impressions..
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Johnson Negro Choir ....
2:00	Dramatic sketch	**U. S. Marine Band**.....	"Light of the World"...	"Highlights, Halftones".	Sing Song Time .....
2:15	"Joyce Jordan" ...	**U. S. Marine Band**.....	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	Alexander Wesley, tenor.
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros"	"Valiant Lady": drama..	"Don Artiste," pianist...	String Orchestra .....
2:45	"Kate Hopkins": sk.	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00	Mary M. McBride...	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song...	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch....	Browns baseball game;	Sports and music.....
3:30	Food News	"John's Other Wife".....	"The Guiding Light"...	Jim Britt, announcer	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Sports and music.....
4:00	"Around the Hub"...	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Browns baseball game;	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"...	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas".....	Jim Britt, announcer..	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch.	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Marion Jenkins, songs....
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or..	Edgar A. Guest; News....	"Young Widder Brown".	Browns baseball game .	"Comic Page Club" .....
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs"...	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk..	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	Wings on Watch.....	Three Suns Trio.....	Frank Ryan, sports....	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight" ...	Dance Time .....
6:15	**Camp Edwards pgm**	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	**Paul Sullivan**	**Baseball scores; Music..**	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45	**The World Today**...	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon ...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr....	Five Star News .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	News of the World	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	"Who's News" .....
7:30	"Vox Pop": inter-	Xavier Cugat's Or., with	'Invitation to the Waltz'	"Here's Morgan"	Charlie Barnett's Orch..
7:45	views	Yvette	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	"Fireside Time" .....
8:00	"Spotlight" with	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"..
8:15	Ed East, m. c....	Heidt's Orchestra	songs; orchestra	"Sky Over Britain" ...	"Songs of Your Heart"..
8:30	"City Desk": news-	"The Week in Industry"	"The Aldrich Family,"	Jan Garber's Orchestra.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	paper drama; News	Ted Steele, songs	starring Ezra Stone....	Jan Garber's Orchestra.	Amer. Legion Auxiliary..
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	The Village Schoolhouse:	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur Hour	quiz program	**Bob Burns; Connie Bos-**	John Paul Dickson	cal Album" .....
9:30	Major Bowes' Ama-	**Town Meeting: "Should**	**well; Humphrey Bogart;**	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur Hour	**We Do Whatever Is**	**Kay Kyser; orchestra**	**Sinfonietta**	cal Album" .....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Necessary to Insure a**	**Rudy Vallee Show: John**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News and Sports .....
10:15	Professor Quiz:	**British Victory?"**	**Barrymore; C. Miranda**	News Service	"Dance Digest" .....
10:30	questions; answers	**'Ahead of the Headlines'**	**'Good Neighbors': drama**	"The Great Gunns":	"Dance Digest" .....
10:45	News; Sports	**First Piano Quartet**.....	**and music**	comedy skit	"Dance Digest" .....
11:00	Weather; Music ..	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra..	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather....	Art Mooney's Orchestra.	Charlie Barnett's Orch..
11:30	Music; records ..	Want"	**Harry James' Orchestra.**	**The Mills Brothers**.....	"Day's End"; music.....
11:45	Bobby Day's Orch..	"Music You Want".....	**Harry James' Orchestra.**	**Will Bradley's Orch**.....	"Day's End"; News.....

Indestructibility

By a Staff Photographer

N. E. Mutual Life Insurance Vault

Entrance to the inspection space which surrounds the new steel vault at the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company skyscraper on Boylston Street in Boston. This space is a two-foot area between the steel lining of the vault and the reinforced concrete walls surrounding it. It contains passageways and catwalks for inspection purposes. Miss Alice Sanderson, employee of the near-by New England Museum of Natural History, steps through the watertight doorway leading to the inspection space.

It was this space which workmen filled with water to test the flood-proof character of the new steel-welded vault.

Flood, Fire and Bomb-Proof, Mutual Life Vault Is Tested

Down in the depths of the nearly completed skyscraper of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company on Boylston Street, in Boston, under its cavernous lobby, there occurred today a distinctly unusual reception.

"Guest of honor" for which the affair was staged was a huge, steel-lined vault, a vault which is claimed to be just a little bit better than any sanctuary for bar silver and securities in any bank or insurance company edifice in the United States.

Hosts were the Merchants National Bank of Boston, and the New England Mutual, who will share the big vault's chambers for their tangible assets, together with Walter R. Whiting of the Diebold Safe and Lock Company, who designed the structure. Guests included officials of banks in Boston and Providence and, according to schedule, representatives of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Bombproof

This vault is built to withstand the ravages of high explosive bombs even after the big white skyscraper might be levelled to the ground. It is also built to withstand the pressure of 325 tons of water which might surround it in time of flood.

A test in which the vault was actually tried out for water-tightness, with that much water being turned into the air space surrounding it on all sides, was the occasion of today's affair. The vault stood the pressure without "batting an eye."

Unlike most vaults, this one does not depend upon surrounding concrete walls to protect it from flood. Instead of being riveted, its steel lining is welded.

Thus the vault now consists of two huge steel box-shaped tanks as big as a beach cottage, ribbed on the outside with 13-inch steel beams and placed one on top of the other to form two rooms on two floors, one in the basement and one in the subbasement of the building.

The vault is 46 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 25 feet high.

Concrete Walls

The vault is surrounded on all sides by thick reinforced concrete walls, but between the steel lining and these walls is an "inspection space" some two feet wide, with bulkhead doors just like those in the hold on an ocean liner, giving access to it. This space was pumped full of water.

Nothing happened. This was important because in Providence, R I., during the flood and hurricane in 1938, the water pressure on one bank vault was so great it blew the floor of the room right up toward the ceiling.

How It Has Grown

The State Department, with Thomas Jefferson as its head, started with five employees.

U. S. Declared Last Bulwark Of Freedom

The United States stands today as the last bulwark of social, cultural and spiritual freedom, not only for Americans but for the whole civilized world, the Rev. Wilna L. Constable, of Cape Town, South Africa, said today in Boston.

"Here, in and through you," Dr. Constable told the American Unitarian Association, "the peoples of Europe can renew their faith, their ideals, their culture—perhaps their civilization."

Whereas in olden times, the speaker declared in an address to the General Alliance of Unitarian Women, immigrants came to American shores bringing much of their ancient culture, "now you can give it back, enriched, deepened by your experience and progress."

Role of Women

The Cape Town pastor, who last night described the Union of South Africa as a country "divided and broken by too much remembering of ancient wrongs," stressed today the role that women are playing in the world struggle. She said, in part:

"The women of America—and our Unitarian women among them —have already done much to keep this constructive spirit alive by the help they have given, and continue to give, to the stricken of every land. . . .

"You women of America by your labors of love and helpfulness amid the desolations caused by war, are keeping open for the whole world the channels of that Divine inspiration, that when the struggle is over, will guide our feet into the way of Peace."

Work for Draftees

Two speakers today discussed activities of the church in relation to draftees in military camps. The Rev. Dr. Dilworth Lupton told the Unitarians that churches should make every effort to explain to draftees that the present war is not an imperialistic struggle but a conflict between the faith of an enslaved people versus the faith of a free people.

The Nazis, Dr. Lupton said, have a faith in terrorism, oppression, war, and the subjection of the individual to the State. If such a faith is victorious, he warned, it will shape the course of history for centuries. Therefore, he continued, it would be a tragic mistake for draftees to assume the present struggle is imperialistic.

The church should do all possible to enlighten draftees that this is a struggle, he said, to determine whether "faith of free men shall continue to shape the destiny of nations" or driven into the catacombs of Naziism.

Daniel Sands, Field Secretary of the Unitarian Service Committee, told the Alliance that while more is being done by the U. S. Army to insure the recreational welfare of soldiers than ever before, there is much which private organizations can do, especially for the soldiers of better than average background, culture, and education. He spoke in part as follows:

Pay Minimum For Jewelers

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration said that a committee of employers, employees, and public representatives had recommended establishment of a 40-cents-an-hour minimum wage in the jewelry industry.

If the recommendation is approved, it will raise the hourly pay of about 11,500 workers, officials said, in an industry which normally employs about 35,000 in 1,000 establishments located mainly in New England and the New York area.

Philip Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, disapproved the committee's first recommendation fixing 40 and 35 cents as the base pay for different classifications of workers. He vetoed it on the grounds that the classifications as marked out contained inconsistencies that could not be resolved.

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Warning Plan For All U. S. Ready June 15

Military and defense news from New England in brief:

Air Raid Warning Service—A permanent volunteer aircraft warning service will be established throughout the United States by June 15, according to information received today by J. W. Farley, Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Through the Division of State and Local Operation for Emergency Management the G. H. Q. Air Force has issued complete plans for the organization of such service. Already set up in New England as a result of last December's test, when an Information Center was established at the Chelsea Armory, and observation posts were manned throughout the area by civilian volunteers, the permanent set-up will follow the plans adopted at that time. There are 254 observation posts in Massachusetts. For the most part the same persons who were trained last winter to man the posts will go on duty again. Between 2,500 and 3,000 persons will be assigned permanent positions on the posts and at the Information Center.

Cantigny Day Observance—Final plans for observance Saturday of Cantigny Day by members of the First Division at Fort Devens were announced today. The day-long exercises will commemorate the first battle fought by the Division's troops in France in 1917.

Chief event will be the divisional parade and review of the 15,000 members of the First Division on the parade ground—the first review of the entire outfit since immediately after its return from France following the World War. There will be a display of military equipment, including two-way radio communication between mobile radio stations of the First Signal Corps and an airplane of the 152d Observation Squadron flying over the Fort. Hundreds of Massachusetts World War veterans will be on hand to join in the celebration.

"How's the Water?"—Maj. Gen. James A. Ulio, Chief Morale Officer of the Army accompanied by two aides, was on Cape Cod yesterday where he visited beaches at Popponesset, Hog Island, and Onset to look into summer bathing facilities for soldiers. Officers of Camp Edwards hope to obtain one or more beaches for the exclusive use of troops. Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt recently asked First Corps headquarters for $4,000 to lease a beach but no action has yet been taken although Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding General of the Area said he thought funds would undoubtedly be made available.

Negro Troops Called—General Woodruff issued a call yesterday for 126 Negroes to round out Negro units in the First Corps Area. Rhode Island was asked to provide five men, Connecticut 75, Massachusetts 45, and Maine one in the induction period beginning June 10.

Edwards Inspection Ends—Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Jr., Commander of the 6th Army Corps, and 40 ranking officers from his headquarters and from the First Division at Fort Devens, today completed inspection of training at Camp Edwards.

Women's City Club Officers Elected

Mrs. Alexander Steinert of Boston, today started her third term as President of the Women's City Club, following her re-election to that office last night by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee was elected the previous night.

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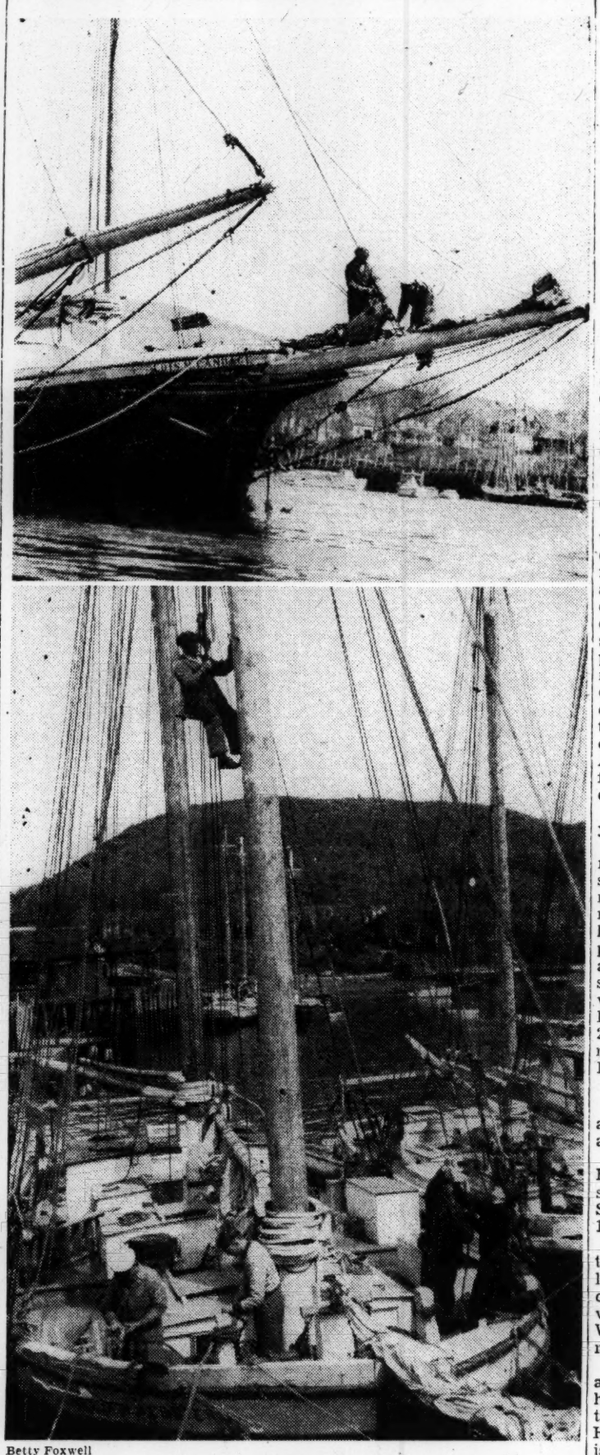
'Where the Sea Is Calm . . .'



Betty Foxwell

Camden Harbor, Maine

Ship carpenters, riggers, and painters are hard at work in Camden at this season outfitting ships for summer cruises. The above pictures show work being done on Capt. Frank Swift's fleet of six old-time coasting schooners which are now used for dude cruising.

This is a new pastime on the Maine coast, but it is becoming as popular as the famous dude ranching in the West. Captain Swift's fleet sails from Camden on one and two-week dude cruises throughout the summer.

Upper photo shows riggers bending down the jib on one of the Down East windjammers; lower photo shows riggers and calkers at work, with the Camden Hills in the background. This will be the sixth season of dude cruising.

Dried Foods Seen as Aiding Nazis to Withstand Blockade

Because of the dried foods developed by Germany to an exceptional degree, there is a greater possibility that the British may be starved into submission than the Nazis, Dr. Robert S. Harris of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told the Massachusetts Medical Society today.

Declaring that this country must see that Brtain was not defeated by starvation, Dr. Harris, who is a food chemist, gave warning of that danger in the German counter-blockade.

Meantime it has been authentically reported, he said, that the German forces in garrisons and in active warfare are living upon dried foods and dried food mixtures which are ample.

Dehydrated Foods

Declaring Germany stands "far in advance of other nations" in the technique of dehydrating foods, which require no refrigeration and are one-fifth as bulky as regular foods, Dr. Harris said:

"The rapid maneuvers and advances of the Panzer divisions in recent battles would have been difficult without this simple method of feeding."

He said it was "not certain" that Germany had enough protein sources to meet the full Axis need in a long war, but he added:

"This would be of no consequence, since we can be sure that the Nazi command will allow protein-starvation to appear in nations she has conquered and use their foodstuffs in feeding the Nazi armies and the German population."

Britain has been importing 40 per cent of its food, Dr. Harris noted, and has lost several neighboring islands from which important quantities of vegetables and dairy products have been received in the past. It could not import enough fodder for its pigs, poultry, sheep and beef cattle and has slaughtered many.

Many Face Starvation

"When the present pathetic conflict is over," he said, "there will be millions in various degrees of starvation who will need to be fed.

"We, as a Nation, have it within our power to properly feed all our people and to assist in feeding of our valiant democratic allies. We must see that they are not starved into submission. When the war ends, it will be our duty to help in the feeding of unfortunate peoples made destitute by war."

Boston's Fire Department: Its Duties and Its Needs

You and Your City

Third in a series of six discussions on Boston's City Government presented by the Boston League of Women Voters. Today's interview is with Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly. The views expressed are his, and not necessarily those of the League.

By Garda Brown Wise
Formerly Executive Secretary of the Boston League of Women Voters

Through the gay, red-accented halls of Bristol Street fire headquarters we strode. It was a bright Christmas-all-year sort of approach. We had the pleasant feeling that nothing dull could could come out of such an interview.

Mr. Reilly, quiet of manner but earnest, bore out this expectation.

"Let's see," he said, "exactly what does my department do? Well obviously we are charged with the responsibility of protecting life and property from fire in the City of Boston. One of the first concerns of any settlement is fire protection, so our service is founded on a primitive and universal public demand for safety, and we have an organization which has been in existence, with a few minor additions," he smiled, "since the days of the Greeks and the Romans. Among the 'minor additions' are a few special services, some humorous and some serious."

"What are the amusing things you have to do?"

"Well, we sometimes have to rescue pet cats from trees and it's surprising how often children can manage to get locked in bathrooms. On the less pleasant side, we have to send rescue squads to free people from elevators, subways, and other conveyances, and we do some underwater work. Recently we saved a man who had been locked in his car under water for 20 minutes after running off Memorial Drive into the Charles River."

Civilian Auxiliary

"Do you sometimes have false alarms for the rescue squad as well as the fire engines?"

"Yes, indeed," Commissioner Reilly stated. "Recently a bomb scare at Summer and Winter Streets turned out to be only a 10-inch salute cannon cracker."

"You sometimes are called upon to install lights in strange places like a Voters' Information Booth on Boston Common, aren't you?" we asked. "And—for the League of Women Voters, I'll say that you respond very quickly."

"Yes," smiled Mr. Reilly, "and another time our wire department had to snap into action was when the lights broke down at the City Hospital. Another emergency call is to pump water out of cellars at institutions. Usually we have to pour on water, but at such times we have to pour it off."

"What about our second question, Mr. Reilly?"

"Oh yes—let's see—'What am I most proud of in my administration?' Why, the answer to that is easy. I'm most proud of the formation of the Civilian Auxiliary Fire Fighting Force—the first unit of its kind in a large city in the United States. There are three groups—the first consists of men on the Civil Service list, or men who are about to take their examination. They range from 21 to 35 years of age, and we give them the same training given to regularly appointed firemen. Four hundred and fifty of these have already been graduated, and are now on call in case of an emergency—a hurricane or some major catastrophe."

"Are these men paid?"

"No, it is volunteer work, but they are in line for any opening which might occur and they receive valuable training and experience. They attend courses in the evening so as to avoid conflict with possible paid employment. They have 60 hours of training.

Second Class Group

"What is the second class, Mr. Reilly?"

"They consist of older men—from 35 to 55. They receive a modified training course in the use of various extinguishers, connecting hose lines, operation of pumps, ventilation at fires, etc. Classes are held one night a week for 15 weeks from 7:30 to 9 p. m.

"What particular groups of men are interested in taking this training?"

"Public school teachers, fire counsellors, members of veteran's posts, members of local boards of trade and other civic and fraternal societies welcome the idea," explained the Commissioner. "These men are beyond the draft age. Their training constitutes an important step in the defense plan, for if war conditions existed they could be utilized in the same manner that such a corps of volunteers is operating in England. There are now 30,000 in London alone."

"We'd have a head start here in case of such a need, would we not?"

"Yes," agreed Mr. Reilly, "and if no such situation arose, these men would still know the right thing to do at the right time in case of minor emergencies."

"That's very true," we agreed, "and did you say there was a third division?"

Budget Reduced

"The third part of the Auxiliary Force consists in the formation of industrial fire brigades in the large industries of the City."

"Well, Boston is certainly giving the rest of the Country a fine example in this," we agreed. "What else are you particularly proud of, Mr. Reilly?"

"It is gratifying that while our services have been improving, the Fire Department budget has been steadily reduced under this administration, and we haven't reached bottom yet. In spite of this decrease we have been able to purchase needed apparatus, to give two-third pensions to disabled men and to replace a portion of those who have retired by younger men. We also have begun two-way radios in our cars—one of the few Fire Departments in the Country to have it."

"But how have you reduced your budget and still made these improvements?"

"By frugality and consolidation. For example we have closed four unnecessary fire stations."

"Does that impair your efficiency?"

"No indeed," stated the Commissioner emphatically, "our first job is fire protection. We consolidate only if we are sure that it will in no way interfere with our public service. We have found, moreover, that consolidation often increases efficiency, rather than decreasing it."

"Fine. Now, how about our third question? What is the most crying need of your department?"

Equipment Needed

"Equipment" he replied promptly, "We have 40 pumping engines now in service that are over 15 years old, and almost as many ladder trucks as old. That is a deplorable situation. We need a replacement program based on business principles and we have started one limited by the money we have in our budget. Incendiary bombs can start a lot of simultaneous fires. We ought to have about 25 new Pumping Engines. During the depression various administrations refrained from purchasing apparatus and now we are faced with a difficult situation."

"And you think this Replacement Program would be consistent with your gradual reduction of the budget, without causing great increases?"

"Yes, adequate consolidation and efficient planning can make these aims consistent. We have already proved that it can be done."

"Is there any other need in your Department, Mr. Reilly?"

"Yes. We need to spread more general understanding among the public as to how fires can be prevented. In spite of educational programs, 50 per cent of our fires could be avoided if ordinary rules of good housekeeping were observed. We could eliminate a loss of $1,000,000 a year and much suffering, if the public were both educated and interested."

"Perfectly true," we agreed, "now that brings us to the question which you want to ask the public. We will print as many answers which may be sent it, as our space permits. What question do you want to ask of all the citizens of Boston?"

"I'd like to know what the citizens of Boston would say to this question, 'Should the present 84-hour week for firemen in the busiest districts be reduced to 76 hours?'"

"I, for one, wouldn't know how to answer without some background knowledge of the situation. Can you explain your question?"

Apparatus First

"Well, at present, firemen are on duty 84 hours a week. An adjusted system would eliminate these long hours in the hardest working companies. Some cities, such as New York, have three shifts throughout the department—just like trained nurses—I think that is too extreme. However, the partial installation of an Elimination Shift might be worked out with the addition of a very few men and would equalize the work load each day. At present, all Boston firemen are on duty some days for 24 hours at a time."

"Which should come first? Apparatus or the change in hours?"

"Just now apparatus is the most necessary," Mr. Reilly answered.

"And now, Mr. Reilly, what do you, as Chairman of the Boston Safety Committee, think is the chief contribution that can be made by such organizations as the League of Women Voters in the program of total defense?"

"Women can assist in times of emergency by doing first aid work, canteen work, and messenger service. Women in London are actually helping to fight fires but it is doubtful that Boston will ever be subjected to the continuous bombings experienced in London. However, the League of Women Voters could sponsor groups of women who would be willing to take instruction in medical first aid work and canteen service. The Massachusetts Committee of Publis Safety is now conducting a school for women who wish to volunteer for emergency service in war time. All women's organizations should co-operate with that school.

"As for a strong civilian line of defense, the League is helping by its whole program intended to make Democracy operate more effectively."

Medical Measure Passes in House

HARTFORD, Conn., May 21 (AP)—Connecticut's House of Representatives passed by a 162 to 65 vote yesterday a bill permitting formation and to prescribe contraphysicians to give birth-control inceptives for married women in special cases.

The measure was then sent to the Senate where, even its most ardent supporters conceded, it stood virtually no chance of passage. Many believed it would end in the Senate Public Health and Safety Committee which has not yet reported on the bill.

The House vote followed party lines in general with the Republican majority in support of the measure. A few of that party, however, including majority leader William L. Hadden, sided with the Democrats in opposition. The Senate is Democratic controlled.

'Royal' Start for College Tree

By a Staff Photographer

May Party Ceremonies at Simmons

The Queen of May and her court reign over the tree-planting ceremony at the Simmons College May Breakfast, as the King does the work. This was the climax of the May Day Party that began at 6:30 o'clock this morning, when the sophomores serenaded the sleeping seniors. Virginia Reyburn, President of the senior class, was crowned Queen of the May by the sophomore class President, Priscilla Hess, who acted as King. Members of the sophomore class entertained the Court and guests with a Maypole dance; then everyone sat down to a strawberry shortcake breakfast. Girls in the court are, left to right: Dorothy Fanck of Wakefield, lady-in-waiting; Elizabeth Gould of Melrose and Elizabeth Bell of Marblehead, flower girls; Virginia Reyburn of Buffalo, N. Y., Queen; Priscilla Hess of Melrose, King.

N. H. $100,000 Allows Food Stamp Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., May 21—In order that the State Welfare Department may participate in the Federal food stamp plan and the school luncheon program, $100,000 has been appropriated by the Legislature. The money will serve as a revolving fund, so that the State Department may take part in either of the programs "when in its judgment it appears for the best interests of the people." The Department is also given authority to enter into agreements with towns and counties so that the State revolving fund may serve the needs of these governmental units.

Budget Stalls Legislature

The greatest obstacle in the path of an early adjournment of the New Hampshire Legislature is the budget problem. Early in the year Gov. Robert O. Blood presented budget figures for the coming biennium that called for a slight surplus of income over expenditures for the peroid. Many changes have been made in the budget since that time. In the House Appropriations Committee the budget is now $510,000 greater than as submitted by the Governor. Of this increase $350,000 was tacked on in the House and $160,000 in the Senate. The greater part of the increase represents a boost in funds for public welfare. Budget authorities are of the opinion that the State will take in more than $137,000 in excess of the estimates made by the Governor for the next two years and unless some new revenue measure is enacted, it will be necessary to draw from the surpluses in sinking funds for the two year period so that such surpluses will be practically eliminated at the end of the period.

Inventiveness Wins

Out of a rack and pinion, brass tubing, parts of a celluloid triangle, pieces of wood, several pulleys, steel rod, two guitar strings, the gear from a watch, and 25 cents of solder, a Dartmouth College sophomore has built a $6 integrating machine which the mathematics department is using successfully in place of an old broken-down commercially built $900 integrating machine. The inventor, Edward M. Jones, is the son of Prof. Raymond W. Jones of the German department. Mr. Jones spent $1 more than his original estimate to the mathematicians but no one complained when the "Jones Integrator," introduced in a seminar early this semester, solved integrals correctly and with the greatest ease while the youthful inventor addressed the department on the superiorities of his machine over its predecessor.

New Insurance Law

Mutual fire and casualty insurance companies may now write policies in New Hampshire without any liability on the part of the policyholder beyond the cash premium. Enactment of this legislation makes New Hampshire the 47th State to enact such legislation. In order for mutual companies to write such liability free policies it is necessary for the companies to have a surplus equal to the capital requirements of domestic stock companies. Deposits of $150,000 for fire insurance companies and $250,000 for casualty companies are required. In seeking this Legislation it was argued that these new provisions will give New Hampshire mutuals a better opportunity to compete with out-of-State mutuals.

Traffic Law Booklet

William L. Stevens, Judge of the Concord Municipal Court, is tired of hearing traffic law offenders denote ignorance of various traffic laws. Judge Stevens has had a large supply of the traffic regulations printed. Now when someone appears in Court and denotes ignorance of the law, Judge Stevens will present the offender with a copy of the booklet and if they come back again and give a like excuse it is expected to have little or no influence with the Judge.

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Stokowski and His Youth Orchestra—Films in Prospect for Boston

Conductor Heard at Garden With His All-American Group

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Bar lines are erased from music, as directed by Leopold Stokowski, according to the showing of the concert of the All-American Youth Orchestra, given at the Boston Garden last evening for the benefit of the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation. That is the significance of the beating time without baton which has characterized the conducting of Mr Stokowski this long time now. Melody and harmony, instead of being measured off inch by inch, and cut in fixed pattern are delivered in continuous line and in unbroken flow. A piece of wood, a whittled stick, no longer determines how the tune shall run. The thing is done freehand.

Perhaps this is the fundamental American aspect of the matter. But in the case of the Youth Orchestra, Mr. Stokowski has started methods which may widely influence the artistic development of the United States. In selecting his players, he has done better than merely pick out the best executants from among those competing for positions. He has evidently selected with a higher purpose than to reward brilliant talent. He has done something to make a big instrumental body different in quality from what it has hitherto been. He has broken with certain European traditions by which he was unavoidably bound when he headed the Philadelphia Orchestra. Briefly, he has instituted a desirable reform or two. Most important of all, it may be, he has enriched an inner voice of the ensemble which has never been more than half articulate. He has made the viola section, that is to say, one of rich, strong, and independent tone. There, indeed, he records an achievement. For an important move on the negative side he has suppressed the vehemency and assertiveness of the kettledrum, treating it as a tone-contributing rather than pulse-marking, accent-forcing element.

For another good turn, he has taken away the dominance of the first violins and so has brought about a balance hitherto neither known nor sought. His first violins are there to sing; and with their volume reduced, they become more pliant and flexible for both phrasing and shading.

Mr. Stokowski, then, has done nothing more or less than seize a strategic moment in the country's musical progress and set standards that may be called native. Last night, he appealed to the deeper emotions of his large Boston assemblage with his own arrangement of the Bach (Little) Fugue in G Minor, the Brahms Symphony No. 1, and the Wagner Prelude and Love-Death from "Tristan and Isolde." He gave them something amusing, American style, in Henry Cowell's "Tales of Our Countryside" for Piano and Orchestra, with the composer as soloist. He also addressed the house from time to time and had pieces played that illustrated the technical abilities of one or another department of his touring organization.

Tonight at the Pops

Military Polonaise ... Chopin-Glazounov
Overture to "Coriolanus" ... Beethoven
"Fugue a la Gigue" ... Bach-Holst
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ... Saint-Saens
Suite ... Smetana-Byrns
Polka: "The Merry Chicken Yard"
Minuet: "The Little Onion"
Perpetuum Mobile: "Circus"
"Deep River." Negro Spiritual
Arranged by Burleigh
Third Movement, "Pathetic" Symphony ... Tchaikovsky
Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
"Indian Summer." An American Idyl ... Herbert
"Up the Street." March ... Morse
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Music Notes

"Four Simple Pieces for Orchestra," composed by Nicolas Slonimsky, will be played at the Pops on Monday evening, June 2. The four pieces are "Little Overture," "Dreams and Drums," "Music Box," and "Automobile Waltz." On the same program, Bruch's Concerto in G minor for Violin will be played by Robert Brink. A section of tables for the concert is being reserved by the Malkin Conservatory of Music, where Mr. Slonimsky is a member of the faculty and Mr. Brink a student.

* * *

On Sunday afternoon, in Jordan Hall, the Women's Symphony Orchestra will present two new works at its final concert of the season. Joseph Wagner's Fugal Tryptich for Piano, String Orchestra, and Percussion will be heard in a world première performance, and Radie Britain's prize composition, "Light," will be given its first Boston performance. This music was the winner in the competition for women composers recently sponsored by the Women's Symphony Society.

Leonard Bernstein will be heard as piano soloist in the Beethoven Concerto No. 1 in C major. The program will include the Haydn Symphony in G major. Alexander Thiede will conduct.

Alice Faye
In "The Great American Broadcast," coming Thursday to the Keith Memorial.

Group From 'Proud Valley'
Paul Robeson and some of his fellow players in the film coming Friday to the Civic Repertory.

Charlie Chaplin
In "The Vagabond," one of the series of six comedies continuing at the Fine Arts.

News of the Screen

New York

Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Fay Holden, Ann Rutherford, Sara Haden, and other regulars of the Andy Hardy pictures have begun work on the latest and as yet untitled story in the M-G-M series. Judy Garland will appear as a "guest" member of the family in the new installment. Other newcomers include Patricia Dane and Ray MacDonald, each of whom has recently signed an M-G-M contract. George Seitz is directing.

* * *

Michael Curtiz, currently directing Warners' Technicolor drama, "Dive Bomber," co-starring Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray, has been assigned to direct Mr. Flynn's next starring picture, "They Died With Their Boots On." The story is based on the exploits of General Custer and is scheduled to go into production on June 16.

* * *

Abbott and Costello, two of the busiest comedians in Hollywood, are scheduled to make a Western, "Ride 'Em Cowboy," in the near future.

* * *

M-G-M currently notes six musicals on its production list: "Bargain Basement," in which the Marx Brothers appear as store detectives with a musical background; "Lady Be Good," with Ann Sothern and Eleanor Powell; "Smilin' Through," with Jeanette MacDonald, Jean Raymond, and Brian Aherne; "Chocolate Soldier," with Rise Stevens and Nelson Eddy; "Babes on Broadway," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland, and "Panama Hattie," with Ann Sothern.

* * *

Six film debuts will be made in Samuel Goldwyn's screen version of "The Little Foxes," by Lillian Hellman, starring Bette Davis. The screen newcomers include Patricia Collinge, Teresa Wright, Charles Dingle, Carl Benton Reid, Dan Duryea, and John Marriott. With the exception of Miss Wright, all these were members of the original cast of "The Little Foxes." Although she has appeared in a negro-sponsored motion picture, Jesse Grayson, will be making her Hollywood debut as the maid. Richard Carlson and Herbert Marshall, Hollywood veterans, are in the cast now working under William Wyler's direction.

* * *

Albert Vila, a screen and stage figure of the Argentine, has signed a seven-year contract with Paramount under which he will also make a single picture each year for RKO. Because Mr. Vila now speaks English with difficulty, he is expected to study for several months before going to work on his first picture.

© Paramount

Ray Milland and Constance Moore
Star and featured player of "I Wanted Wings," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan.

Stage News

Helen Hayes, according to report in New York, will act next season in a new play by Maxwell Anderson, "Candle in the Wind," all of the action of which is said to take place in occupied France. The play will be produced jointly by the Theater Guild and the Playwrights' Company, and will open on the road in September, for a four to six weeks preliminary tour of Theater Guild subscription cities.

The Playwrights Company and the Guild have previously collaborated in the production of Robert E. Sherwood's "There Shall Be No Night."

* * *

Barry Jones will suceed to the role in "The Doctor's Dilemma" now played in Katharine Cornell's production in New York, by Colin Keith-Johnston. The latter is taking the role of Sir Colenso Ridgeon now done by Raymond Massey. And Mr. Massey is going to Hollywood.

The Radcliffe Dancers

Dance and music as applied arts in the university curriculum were presented in Jordan Hall, Monday evening, by the Radcliffe Dancers and various assistants from Harvard.

The Radcliffe Orchestra, assisted by members of the Harvard Orchestra, under Malcolm Holmes, conductor, played from Handel's "Water Music" to accompany a little ballet d'action by Radcliffe's dance director, Katharine Schroeder, called "A Day in England—1717." Several Harvard men, and four child dancers, as well as the Radcliffe Dancers, Miss Schroeder, and the guest-artist, Patricia Horn, took part in this, the most ambitious undertaking of the program.

In the opening number, "Peter and the Wolf," the Radcliffe girls, under the direction of their teacher, enacted in dance pantomime their own version of the charming nursery tale as narrated in an amplified recording of the Prokofieff score that so pleased Symphony audiences at its first Boston performance a few years ago.

For the middle section, Miss Schroeder's stylization of Russian Folk Dances was accompanied by singers from Radcliffe and Harvard, and here, as dancer and choregrapher, Miss Schroeder appeared to be at her best.

* * *

Décor and costumes, by Ruth Forbes Thomas except for "Peter and the Wolf," according to the program credits, were apt and resourceful throughout.

In the majority of American schools and colleges it is modern dance that is used as the basis of training, and this largely in connection with the physical education departments. Miss Schroeder's departure is in treating dance as an art form and beginning with the fundamentals of the academic ballet. All of which is quite in line with classical education. It is also quite contemporary, both because of the tremendous development of ballet in this country and the fact that an increasing number of modern dancers are embracing ballet techniques in their studio work.

The result as evidenced in Monday evening's program is that a group of college men and girls who will probably not make dancing their careers have nevertheless, through practical knowledge, enlarged their understanding of dance as an art form and by so much enriched their cultural background.

* * *

If there were time and means, this understanding could be expanded by a closer study of the classical ballets in actual performance. But that would involve pointes and other more elaborate techniques which require full-time attention. The original adaptations of the danse d'école in its simpler phases are, of course, more suited to the abilities of a group necessarily concerned with many studies in addition to dance.

Against such a group—amateurs, however devoted—it is unfortunate to pose a guest-artist of Patricia Horn's outstanding grace and skill.

But it is something, indeed a great deal, to have persuaded six or eight Harvard men to study ballet, to prove to them, especially in the national dances, that dancing can be as vigorous as any sport, and that ballet can be as virile as they make it.

Nor is that the extent of Miss Schroeder's accomplishment. She has done good pioneer work in placing ballet as a subject for serious study in the college course.

M. L.

'Great American Broadcast,' 'I Wanted Wings' Announced

New films are announced to arrive Thursday at the Keith Memorial, Metropolitan, and the State and Orpheum. The Paramount and Fenway will take over the current program from the Metropolitan. The Fine Arts is continuing for another week with its present bill, and the Civic Repertory will show a new picture, "Proud Valley," with Paul Robeson, beginning Friday.
and the Civic Repertory will open a new picture Monday.

"The Great American Broadcast" which will head the new program at the Keith Memorial, tells an imaginary story about the rise of the radio industry. Alice Faye, Jack Oakie, John Payne, and Cesar Romero are the principal players. Among those who lend a hand during the course of the story are the Nicholas Brothers, the Four Inkspots, and the Weir Brothers. Music and songs, of course, find a place. The companion feature will be "Repent at Leisure," with a story about a runaway heiress. Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor play the leading roles. A new "Information Please" film will be included in the program.

* * *

Continuing Films

Films which are remaining for extended engagements include the following:

Fine Arts—Chaplin Festival, including six comedies of a quarter of a century ago, begins a third week Thursday.

Majestic — "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles' first Hollywood feature, beginning a second week Monday.

* * *

'I Wanted Wings'

Ray Milland, William Holden, Wayne Morris, and Brian Donlevy are starred in "I Wanted Wings," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan. Veronica Lake and Constance Moore are featured players. Mitchel Leisen directed. The film, which deals with the training of air cadets, was made with the co-operation of the Army Air Corps at Randolph, Kelly, and March fields.

The companion feature, "A Shot in the Dark," is a mystery melodrama about an innocent man who is willing to assume the penalty for two murders. William Lundigan, Nan Wynn, and Ricardo Cortez are the principal players.

* * *

'Meet John Doe' Again

Frank Capra's new film, "Meet John Doe," starring Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck in a story about an average man who finds himself made prominent by the ambitions of a publisher, moves tomorrow from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway. Robert Diskin collaborated in the story. The cast includes Edward Arnold, Walter Brennan, Spring Byington, James Gleason, and Gene Lockhart.

The companion feature, likewise moving over to the twin houses, is "Strange Alibi," with Arthur Kennedy, Jean Perry, Jonathan Hale, and John Ridgely in the cast.

* * *

'That Hamilton Woman'

Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier head the cast for "That Hamilton Woman," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum. The film follows broadly the story of Lord Nelson and his relationship with Lady Hamilton. Among those in the cast are Alan Mowbray, Sarah Allgood, Gladys Cooper, and Henry Wilcoxon. The companion feature will be "Penthouse Mystery," an Ellery Queen Mystery picture with Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay co-starred.

* * *

At Keith-Boston

Dinah Shore from the radio and Thurston's Wonder Magic Show, with Will Rock, will head the stage entertainment at the Keith-Boston beginning Thursday. On the screen will be "I'll Sell My Life," with Michael Whalen and Joan Woodbury in the cast, and "Red Head," a comedy mystery, with Johnny Downs and June Lang.

* * *

At South Station

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the South Station Theater will include "Background of the War," three sport subjects—"Glider Flying," "Skiing at Sun Valley," and "Jockey's Day" — "Unusual Occupations," "Popeye," "Our Gang" comedy, and newsreels.

* * *

At the Exeter

Starting Thursday the features at the Exeter will be "That Night in Rio," starring Carmen Miranda, Alice Faye and Don Ameche; and "Scotland Yard," with Nancy Kelly.

Waid

Norma Bartolami
Radcliffe student, soloist in Mozart Piano Concerto in C at the Pops Thursday night.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," starring Alexander Woollcott. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"The Gay Divorce," featuring Dorothy Stone, Luella Gear and Charles Collins. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Women Aren't Angels," featuring Bobby Clark and Melville Cooper. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pops Concert. 8:30.

Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner—
Concert in commemoration of the Mozart sesquicentennial by the Brookline Symphony Orchestra. Willis T. Bradley, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Pepe le Moko." Jean Gabin. 12:45, 2:55, 5:10, 7:20, 9:35. "Charlie Chaplin on Parade." 12, 2:10, 4:25, 6:35, 8:50.

Exeter—
"Melody for Three." Jean Hersholt. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Adam Had Four Sons." Ingrid Bergman. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

Fenway—
"Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott and William Gargan. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:55. "Sis Hopkins." Judy Canova. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"Charlie Chaplin Festival." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "National Philharmonic Orchestra." 2:55, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
Quintuplets in "Growing Up." 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Uncertain Feeling." Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "Double Date." Ed Lowe and Una Merkel. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Kenmore—
"Thunder in the East." Charles Boyer and Merle Oberon. 1, 6:40, 9:45. "Love and Hisses." Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie. 2:30, 5:30, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Strange Alibi." Arthur Kennedy. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:20.

Modern—
"The Great Lie." Bette Davis and George Brent. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Knockout." 9:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 9:10 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:55, 10:10. "Washington Melodrama." Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott and William Gargan. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:35. "Sis Hopkins." Judy Canova. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 7:50.

RKO-Boston—
"Emergency Landing." Forrest Tucker. 10:35 a. m., 2:35, 6:25. "Pirates on Horseback." William Boyd. 11:35 a. m., 3:45, 7:35. Stage Show: 1:20, 5:10, 9.

Scollay—
"The Great Lie." Bette Davis and George Brent. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:20. "Knockout." 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Crisis in the Atlantic." "Alaskan Springtime." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Freddie Martin and Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10. "Washington Melodrama." Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Tin Pan Alley." Alice Faye and Betty Grable. "Public Deb No. 1." George Murphy and Brenda Joyce. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"March of Time." "The U. S. Navy's New Atlantic Patrol." "Pete Smith Comedy." "Popular Science." latest newsreels. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Voice in the Dark." Clive Brook and Diana Wynward. 11:05 a. m., 1:58, 4:45, 7:24, 10:07. "Great Guy." James Cagney, 9:38 a. m., 12:31, 3:24, 6:07, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Adam Had Four Sons." Ingrid Bergman, Warner Baxter, and Fay Wray. 1:35, 5, 8:25. "The Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour, 3, 6:25, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol "Vivacious Lady." James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. "Here Comes Happiness." 1:45 and 8. **Allston:** "Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Gary Cooper, "Roar of the Press." 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "San Francisco Docks." Burgess Meredith. "You're the One." Bonnie Baker. 2, Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Sky Devils." Spencer Tracy. "Scarface." Paul Muni and George Raft. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Topper Returns." Joan Blondell and Roland Young. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. **Brookline Village:** "Footlight Fever." Alan Mowbray. 1:50, 5, 8:15. "Sea Wolf." Edward G Robinson. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. **Cleveland Circle:** "Road to Zanzibar." Dorothy Lamour and Bing Crosby. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. "Great Mr. Nobody." Eddie Albert. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Desire." Marlene Dietrich and Gary Cooper. 3:05, 6:15, 9:35. "Over the Moon." Rex Harrison and Merle Oberon. 1:45, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "The Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Jennie." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin and Gene Tierney. "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan. **Dorchester:** "Play Girl." Kay Francis. "Devil Commands." 2, Continuous 7-11. **Franklin Park:** "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 3:10 9:25. "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan. 1:55, 8:10. **Strand:** "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. 3:04 8:22. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 1:54, 6:45, 10:25.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Lady Eve." "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Come Live with Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 2:35, 8:22. "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern. 1:33, 7, 9:50. **Park:** "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. 3:23, 9:39. "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 1:53, 8:03.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Son of Monte Cristo." "Meet the Chump." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "The Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Victory." Fredric March and Betty Field. 2:30, 8:15. "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn, 9:45, 9:30.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea. "That Gang of Mine." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Dead Men Tell." 2:05, 5:13, 8:21. "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:10, 6:18, 9:26. **Mystic:** "A Man Betrayed." J. Wayne. 1:55, 7:50. "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. 3:20, 9:15. **Maplewood:** "Petticoat Politics." "Virginia." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 1:45 and 7:30. **Orpheum:** "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." Lupe Velez. 1:45 and 7:30. **Strand:** "Blonde Inspiration." 2:15, 7, 9:50. "Adam Had Four Sons." Ingrid Bergman and Warner Baxter. 3:30, 8:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 1:45, 8. "The Dictator," Charlie Chapin. 3:06, 9:21.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn. "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:30. **Medford:** "Flight from Destiny." G. Fitzgerald. 3:50, 8:30. "Remedy for Riches." Jean Hersholt. 2:25, 6:50, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "So Ends Our Night." Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. 2:10, 9. "San Francisco Docks." 2, 7:50.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "So Ends Our Night." "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "The Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye. "The Man Who Lost Himself." "March of Time."

QUINCY — Quincy: "The Bad Man." Wallace Beery. "Blonde Inspiration." **Strand:** "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective."

REVERE — Boulevard: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. 2:08, 8:08. "Vivacious Lady." James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. 3:51, 9:51. **Revere:** "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. 3:46, 9:46. "Vivacious Lady." James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. 2:08, 8:08.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. "A Chump at Oxford." Laurell and Hardy. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Road Show." Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8. **Central:** "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. "Six Lessons from Madam Lazonga." Lupe Velez. 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Lady with Red Hair." Miriam Hopkins. "Slightly Tempted." 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Back Street." Charles Boyer. "Her First Romance." 2 and 7:30. **Strand:** "The Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. "Life with Henry." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Footlight Fever." Alan Mowbray and Donald McBride. 2:09, 7:54. "Land of Liberty." 3:32, 9:17.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:30. **Watertown Square:** "Lady With Red Hair." Miriam Hopkins. "Saint at Palm Springs." George Sanders. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLY — Strand: "Back Street." Charles Boyer. "Six Lessons From Madame Lazonga." Lupe Velez. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "So Ends Our Night." Margaret Sullavan and Fredric March. New March of Time. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. "Out West With the Peppers." Edith Fellows. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Fighting 69th." James Cagney. 3:31, 8:01. "Sandy Gets Her Man." Baby Sandy and Una Merkel. 2:15, 6:48, 9:49.

AMUSEMENTS

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Commerce and Finance

Program to Broaden Stock Exchange Trading Adopted by Group

Business and Industry

U. S. Takes Over Control Of All Nickel

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has taken over complete control of all nickel supplies in an action designed to curtail sharply the amount of metal being used for civilian purposes.

Nickel is in great demand for the defense program, principally for use in production of alloy steels.

Announces New Plan

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., defense director of priorities, announced the new plan for allocation of nickel and said that it would take the place of the system of issuing priorities, or preference ratings, which has been in effect since March.

The OPM priorities division here after will make allocations each month of all available supplies of nickel.

Mr. Stettinius said that the new procedure did not include any schedule of preference ratings for civilian uses, but that some allocations would be made for them "on a restricted basis" in order to prevent serious dislocations in established manufacturing plants and to prevent sudden unemployment.

"However, it is apparent that supplies of nickel flowing to civilian channels will have to be drastically curtailed," Mr. Stettinius said in a statement.

Mainly From Canada

Almost all of the United States' supply of nickel comes from Canada, which produces 85 per cent of the world's supply.

During May, about 15,500,000 pounds will be available in this country—the largest amount ever supplied to American industry in one month. Estimates indicate, however, that the total demand, if it could be filled, would approximate 21,000,000 pounds.

Officials estimate that the shortage for all civilian and military needs during 1941 probably will amount to 45,000,000.

120,000 Tons Pipe For Southern 'Gas' Pipe Line Ordered

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Orders have been placed for 120,600 tons of pipe for the proposed gasoline pipe line from Baton Rouge, La., to Greensboro, N. C., it was learned today.

Although the $15,000,000 line, planned by Plantation Pipe Line Co., has been held up by legal snarls as Southern railroads refused rights of way to cross their tracks, the pipe line concern decided "to take a chance on ordering materials," an official said, after introduction yesterday of the Cole Bill in the House of Representatives at Washington.

Representative Cole's bill, introduced at the request of President Roosevelt, would permit oil companies to acquire, with Government aid, any land and rights of way necessary for construction of pipe-lines vital to national defense. It would also permit the Federal Government directly to construct and operate lines or to take over and complete private lines already under way.

President Roosevelt, in signifying his support of the bill, referred yesterday to a shortage of tankers which "makes a restriction of oil consumption to essential uses a distinct possibility within a few months."

The pipe orders were divided as follows: National Steel Corp., 66,600 tons; Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp., 25,000 tons; Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., 18,000 tons; Republic Steel Corp., 9,500 tons and Spang Chalfant & Co., 1,500 tons.

Further decisions on the proposed construction were to be taken at a meeting of directors of Plantation late today.

Promoted

Robert R. Cole

Elected a Vice-President of the Monsanto Chemical Co. Mr. Cole is General Manager of Monsanto's phosphate division, which has plants in Monsanto, Tenn., Anniston, Ala., and Carondelet, Mo., and a fourth plant under construction at Trenton, Mich.

Daily Average Crude Oil Output in Week Up 28,350 Barrels

NEW YORK (AP)—United States daily average crude oil production for the week ended May 17 increased 28,850 barrels to 3,784,450 as compared with $3,835,100 in the same week last year, The American Petroleum Institute reported.

Reporting refineries operated at 88.7 per cent of capacity, indicating that the industry ran to stills a daily average of 3,805,000 barrels, compared with the previous week's operation at 89.2 per cent of capacity and a crude run of 3,821,000 barrels. The comparable 1940 figure was 3,607,000 barrels.

Finished and unfinished gasoline stocks totaled 94,867,000 barrels at week's end compared with 95,703,000 barrels at the end of the previous week and 102,167,000 barrels a year ago. The aviation gasoline stocks rose to 7,252,000 barrels from the 7,189,000 barrels a week earlier.

Total gasoline production was 13,100,000 barrels against 12,866,000 barrels last week.

Crude and refined oil imports were 1,512,000 for a daily average of 216,000 barrels, compared with 2,216,000 and an average of 316,571 barrels daily the week before.

N.Y. Federal Reserve Area Defense Bonds Sales $83,300,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The Second Federal Reserve District sold $83,300,000 worth of defense savings bonds from May 1 to May 17, the New York Federal Reserve Bank announced.

The figure excluded postoffice sales and sales of defense savings stamps and was based on issue prices.

The Federal Treasury statement on May 16 showed total sales of $159,415,391 actually received compared with an estimate of total sales of $216,845,000 worth of the bonds.

Several large companies with headquarters in New York are sponsoring pay roll deduction plans under which employees may authorize purchase of stamps or bonds with part of their wages.

Factory Wage Rates Reported to Be At the Highest Level Ever Recorded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Factory wage rates increased from an annual average of 64.4 cents in 1939 to a new high record of 67.0 cents in 1940 were 17.0 per cent higher Alexander Hamilton Institute.

Last year represented the seventh consecutive year, continues the report, in which wage rates have shown an upward trend. As a result of this rise, wage rates in 1940 wer e17.0 per cent higher than in the pre-depression year 1929.

This rise in wage rates, however, was not reflected in a corresponding increase in the prices of manufactured goods. In fact, prices of manufactured goods in 1940 averaged 13.6 per cent lower than in 1929 despite the 17.0 per cent increase in wage rates.

The failure of prices to reflect this rise in wage rates was due to two factors. In the first place, there was an increase of 37.1 per cent in the output per manhour from 1939 to 1940. This increase in the output per man-hour more than offset the rise in wage rates and the actual cost of labor in 1940 was, consequently, 14.8 per cent lower than in 1929.

In the second place, prices of manufactured goods failed to reflect the increase in wage rates since the cost of raw materials in 1940 was 26.2 per cent lower than in 1929. Thus the cost of labor and the cost of raw materials in 1940 as compared with 1929 were relatively lower than the price level of manufactured goods. The prices of manufactured goods failed to decline to the level of labor and raw material costs because the combined cost of other factors which enter into the cost of manufacturing was approximately as high in 1940 and in 1929.

Since the beginning of 1941, wage rates have shown a tendency to advance further and the prospect is that this upward trend will continue. It is probable that this upward trend in wage rates will be accompanied by a rise in the price level of manufactured goods, especially since the prospective trend of raw material costs is upward.

U. S. Egg Buying Pushes Prices to Six-Year High

CHICAGO (AP)—Announcement that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation had purchased 12,642,000 pounds of frozen eggs has pushed egg futures to new highs for the past six years on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

In addition to frozen egg purchases, the first which the Government has made, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation reported that it had recently bought 570,000 pounds of dried whole eggs and 47,500 pounds of albumen. Trade circles believed the eggs will be exported to England.

The frozen egg purchase, traders calculated, was equivalent to more than 13,000,000 dozens of shell eggs. This is greater than half the excess of shell eggs stored in refrigerators on May 1 as compared with the same date last year. Since March 15 federal agencies have bought close to 12,000,000 dozen shell eggs.

June storage-packed egg futures closed Tuesday at 24.75 cents on the exchange, highest in six years. October refrigerator contracts closed at 26.95 cents a dozen, highest for May in six years.

Plan Offered To Increase Stock Trading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some 90 partners in New York Stock Exchange firms at a dinner meeting yesterday adopted a program designed to broaden trading on the stock exchange and to enhance its attractiveness to investors. The program had been drawn up by a committee of 12 commission brokers. Gaston Purcell, director, and Walter C. Louchheim, Jr., a member of the trading and exchange division of the Securities and Exchange Commission, were guests.

The committee was appointed by the commission brokers at the first meeting on April 15, for the purpose of presenting "a suggested program to be urged upon the New York Stock Exchange for immediate consideration." The organization, known as the "partners' discussion group," was formed in response to a letter from Clare M. Torrey to the governors, members and allied members of the Stock Exchange on March 31.

Recommendations

In the main, the committee's recommendations are as follows:

1. Members of the National Association of Security Dealers should be extended associate privileges in the New York Stock Exchange for a small yearly fee, or on some other appropriate basis.

2. Commission rates on the Stock Exchange should be increased, as present commissions do not sufficiently compensate for the merchandising effort involved in handling listed securities.

3. If non-member dealers are admitted to participation in Stock Exchange member commissions, it is evident that out-of-town members of the Exchange must thereafter make clearing or wire arrangements with their New York member correspondents on a basis free and clear of the nonmember dealer's compensation.

4. Some differential in favor of a purchaser who sells or a seller who covers within a stated account period might be made.

5. The introduction of some method of "net" trading in securities would prove beneficial to the Exchange and to the dealers. The committee refers to proposals made recently in this connection by Amyas Ames of Kidder, Peabody & Co.; by Messrs. Rea and Moffet of the New York Curb Exchange, and by M. Donald Grant of the Partners' Discussion Group as falling within its views of such trading.

6. Full co-operation with the Securities and Exchange Commission in a widening of Stock Exchange listings is of prime importance, the committe concludes, adding that "we feel that the creation of a national and unified securities market to meet the public need is dependent to a large extent on this factor."

The suggestions on "net" trading in securities by Mr. Grant, not yet made public, would "encourage more intelligent and vigorous use of the tape in order to attract business to the Stock Exchange. This tape, reaching instantaneously as it does all important investment centers, might be made an invaluable adjunct in the merchandising of securities through the Stock Exchange as a focus."

Endorse Efforts

It was reported by the committee that as the SEC had called a round-table conference for the latter part of this week to study the entire matter of "net" trading, "we should like to endorse in principle the efforts now being made to enlarge the merchandising facilities of the Stock Exchange in this way. If some method of net trading is adopted, it would seem advisable to consider anew the length of trading hours to correspond with the usage of the over-the-counter market."

In making its study the committee said assistance was rendered and suggestions were made by a great many other members of the group, referring in particular to Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, who are engineering consultants retained by the Stock Exchange, and to the management of the Exchange.

Members of the committee are Henry C. Breck of J. & W. Seligman & Co.; Howard Froelick of DeCoppet & Doremus; Lloyd S. Gilmour of Eastman, Dillon & Co.; M. Donald Grant of Fahnestock & Co.; Penn Harvey of W. E. Burnet & Co.; William W. Kennedy of Ward, Gruver & Co.; A. M. Kidder of A. M. Kidder & Co.; Henry G. Riter of Riter & Co.; Morton F. Stern of J. S. Bache & Co.; Clare M. Torrey of Cohu & Torrey, and Homer A. Vilas of Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons. Philip W. Russell of Fenner & Beane recently retired from the committee.

Many Coke Ovens Start Operations in Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — Booming industrial activity placed 210 additional coke ovens in operation in Alabama over the week end.

Republic Steel Corporation disclosed 150 ovens which had been idle at its Virginia mines near here since 1920 had begun production again. They will produce some 6,000 tons of coke monthly.

The Warrior River Coke Company announced return to operation of 60 ovens at Holt, Ala., inactive for more than 10 years. They will furnish between 475 and 600 tons a day.

Post-War Annual Deficits Seen Preferable to Unemployment

Last of a series of four articles on impact of the defense program on United States economic structure.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In the question of "What will happen to business after the present national emergency is over?" it seems a historic certainty that a counter-revolution will be attempted in the matter of fiscal and economic policy. On the one hand, there is likely to be a right-wing drive from the financial 'ancien regime' for a return to the pre-defense-program hopes of budget balance and to the type of financial orthodoxy originally imposed by the long outmoded gold standard; on the other hand, there is likely to be a left-wing drive—if the European terms "left-wing" and "right-wing" remain useful—for a return to quotas, curbs, and the whole panoply of devices for protecting marginal producers and the economically insecure from the competition of the more industrially adventurous. The combined effect might produce a return to the pre-defense-program economy of too-much-everything, but against these the forces of the recent revolution in fiscal thinking—"we didn't prime the pump enough"—seem likely to make considerable headway.

Economic Security the Talisman

The basic controversy is likely to be over whether the phrase "can produce" is equivalent to "can afford to produce" in respect to the American economic system. Under the defense program it is considered synonymous to say, "The United States can produce 50,000 airplanes a year," and "The United States can afford to produce 50,000 airplanes a year."

After World War I, counter-revolutionary economic forces promptly prevailed, budget-balancing and the gold standard were speedily reinstated, and it was promptly decided that the industrial effort which the country could manifest in war time it could not afford to let continue in peace. The paths of monetary unorthodoxy had never then, been explored, and the general feeling was that looking down them was about as safe as looking down the muzzle of a gun.

The likelihood this time, however, is that the furthest the country will go back toward a balanced budget is to make numerous gestures in the direction of cutting fiscal outlays, particularly for armaments, but that any further fiscal retrenchment will be promptly blocked by those who would thereby be deprived of jobs and economic security.

Hence it is possible that the country may again arrive at a stalemate, like that of recent years, in which the public might continue to entertain the ideal of balancing the national budget while also continuing to entertain the hope that the Treasury could be used to assure economic security to every man.

Horns of a Dilemma

The resultant postwar annual deficit might not be as low as the habitual deficit of recent years, somewhere between $3,000,000,000 and $4,000,000,000 annually, but in essence the situation would be the same, the country being both unwilling to return to old-fashioned budget-balancing and unwilling to go forward into the unknown realm of something else. Between those people who greeted the end of the emergency with "Now we can balance the budget" and those who greeted it with, "Now is our opportunity and need for big civilian deficits," national economic opinion might hang indeterminate, as it has in recent years.

By keeping one's attention on the "political" side of "political economy" it is easy to see that in this probable outcome, no serious letdown in employment would be tolerated, regardless of the cost in fiscal deficits; but on the other hand it is also possible to see that the last word in economic matters would be retained by the statesmen, politicians, and officials who would have the handing out of the deficit relief while private business remained under the spell of old-fashioned monetary thinking, and feared to expand operations lest its own hopes of budget-balancing catch up with it and produce general depression.

Quite naturally, talk of "economic planning" would then revive among the more articulate officials who had fallen heir to the economic power surrendered by private business men in the hope of a counter-revolutionary return to traditional bourgeois ideas of fiscal orthodoxy, and this in turn would provoke a rather bitter jesting about the "economic plans" of an Administration which never for a moment lets itself get out in front of public opinion.

Deficits vs. Unemployment

There is a possibility, however, that businessmen, technicians, corporate managements, and engineers, may solve some new system of frankly gearing the fiscal deficit to the available supply of willing workers. It might be decided, for instance, that deficits were safe as long as the government's heavy holdings of basic commodities at roughly fixed prices were not jeopardized. This would amount, in effect, to the adoption of a commodity price-standard. It might be decided that the fiscal deficit could continue safely as long as there was enough slack in employment to put a curb on price increases through the competition of men for jobs and of employers for markets.

In fact it seems likely that the post-war economy will, in practice at least, amount to an adjustment of the Treasury's deficit to the available manpower of the nation. The appearance of any surplus manpower would then be the signal to Congress to tolerate a deficit, continued until this surplus was taken up into employment of some kind. In other words, Congress might quite naturally take the tack that if the shipbuilding, aviation, and other defense programs were abandoned, the country could "afford" to provide an equivalent amount of employment, either by voting some other kind of outlay, or by cutting the taxes on entrepreneurs for the encouragement of private employment regardless of the effect on the Treasury.

The real last-analysis yardstick at this point would probably be the level of prices. Anything reducing the open market price for farm commodities, for instance, would reflect a fall in civilian demand, and might be held to justify further deficit-outlays. In effect this would amount to gearing the fiscal deficit to the price level, raising it if prices fell, lowering it if they rose.

Washington Decides

And if business caught on to the idea, or even went so far as to urge its formal adoption, then the expansion of debt-credit to offset the loss of armament business might be largely private, since business would have the confidence of feeling that any decided drop in open-market prices below official prices would be the signal for further deficits.

This raises the question of what the word "business" might then mean. Corporate managements are fast being edged out of such policy-decisions as concern wages, prices, dividends, expansion and contraction, and the defense program is accelerating this trend. The successful businessman is coming to mean solely the man who knows the Washington ropes. If after the emergency, no clear definition emerges of the new standards of price, employment, and credit expansion, "businessman" may continue to mean a sort of captive hanger-on of the priestly craft of government officials, somewhat akin to the role of Samuel Pepys in Charles Second's Navy Office; but if some revolutionary concept of the relation of credit, price, and manpower emerges, in which potential credit-debt is obviously geared to full-out national producing power, instead of to something industrially meaningless like gold, it is possible that a class of free, risk-taking, competing engineer-employers may survive. Otherwise American industry appears likely to be run, after the emergency, by gauleiters of one sort or another.

But in any case it does not appear likely that the economic counter-revolution will prevail to the extent of inducing another major depression. The day of business depression, for reasons political, economic, and military, seems over.

Chain Store Sales Show Sharp Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of chain store companies in April show substantial gains over a year ago, according to statistics compiled by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike. Dollar sales for the month together with percentage changes for April and the first four months of 1941 from the corresponding periods of last year are shown in the following table:

	Dollar Sales April, 1941	Per cent changes April	4 mos.
Bond Stores, Inc	$4,700,298	+99.7	+43.3
Edison Bros. Strs	3,704,051	+71.8	+24.3
Schiff Company	1,554,591	+55.6	+11.3
Western Auto Supply Co.	6,027,000	+39.4	+29.2
Lerner Stores Corp	4,415,426	+38.5	*+10.5
Lincoln Stores, Inc.	543,280	+38.5	†+21.1
G. C. Murphy Co	4,949,471	+38.1	+15.2
Interstate Dpt. Sts.	2,676,280	+36.9	†+23.3
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	75,718,580	+34.9	†+29.7
Rose's 5, 10 & 25c, Stores	539,876	+33.5	+21.9
M. H. Fishman Co., Inc.	409,648	+35.8	+15.3
McLellan Stores Co.	2,160,846	+35.5	†+14.3
Neisner Bro. Inc.	2,128,444	+32.5	+ 6.1
Jewel Tea Co.	*2,827,407	*+32.7	*+30.6
Sterchi Bros. Stores Inc	735,547	+32.4	+29.4
J. J. Newberry Co.	4,939,961	+31.2	+14.9
McCrory Stores Corp.	4,241,055	+30.6	+ 9.2
J. C. Penney Co.	27,554,918	+30.1	+15.5
Consolidated Retail Stores	969,306	+29.8	+11.7
H. L. Green Co., Inc.	4,227,355	+28.9	†+ 8.8
W. T. Grant Co.	9,804,301	+28.7	+14.1
Lane Bryant, Inc.	1,578,625	+27.5	+15.2
S. S. Kresge Co.	14,190,104	+27.0	+ 8.2
Montgomery Ward & Co.	58,068,072	+26.6	†+18.4
S. H. Kress & Co.	8,061,656	+25.9	+13.1
F. W. Woolworth Co.	29,493,567	+24.0	+ 8.1
Colonial Stores Inc	*4,150,715	*+18.1	*+19.4
Peoples Drug Stores	2,145,856	+17.8	+12.7
Kroger Groc & Baking Co.	*22,534,724	*+14.7	‡+11.2
National Tea Co	*5,232,325	*+12.3	*+ 5.1
Walgreen Co.	6,533,810	+11.4	+ 9.0
Safeway Stores, Inc.	*33,986,868	*+10.7	*+ 9.2
Union Premier Food Stores	*2,462,806	*+10.2	*+ 8.7
Spiegel,Inc	5,200,122	+ 8.2	— 4.6
Crown Drug Co.	677,908	+ 4.0	‡+ 2.7

*Nearest comparable period. Company does not report by months. †Three months. ‡Seven months.

Due to the later date of Easter this year, the above comparisons in certain cases are misleading.

Big Pipe Line Contract

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Spang, Chalfant division of the National Supply Company and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company have been awarded 38,000 tons of 12¾ inch outside diameter pipe for a 250-mile line between Portland, Maine, and Montreal, the Post-Gazette said.

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Post Defense Plan Is Urged By NAM Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A Northern California "defense clinic" of the National Association of Manufacturers recently indicated that American industrialists are thinking as much about a post-defense program of progress as they are about the current race to arms production.

After discussing in an executive session how to pool production tools and production workers to double the Nation's output of planes, tanks, and other weapons, West Coast businessmen heard Walter D. Fuller, NAM President and President of the Curtis Publishing Company, call for a continued postwar "pool" of the Nation's industrial and labor resources.

Prepare for Tomorrow

Striking hard at the supposition that a vast Government works program or relief must be the solution to the threat of economic collapse after the war, Mr. Fuller said that many fears and many threats could be eradicated now if Americans and industrialists prepared as much for tomorrow as for today.

"The great backlog awaiting us when this war is done," Mr. Fuller declared, "is the unfulfilled needs and wants of the American people." He asked everyone to prepare to meet these needs.

Recommendations

Here is how the NAM executive would have the nation accomplish these steps:

1. Resume railroad modernization, expand air services, housing, electrification of all American homes with a provision for new electrical appliances, convert factories to peacetime work, build highways, etc.

2. Develop new products in laboratories which would develop new industries, not to supplant old products and seize former prewar markets but to reach into new fields for new products and into new markets.

3. Keep down the threat of inflation. For the average American, Mr. Fuller advocated the purchase of defense savings bonds of the Federal Government and cautioned against buying on a time basis. Put extra wages, earned during the defense program, in bonds, he urged. They will help to insure the nation's security as well as that of the investor, he added.

Moffat Tunnel Bond Refunding

DENVER, May 20 (AP)—The Moffat Tunnel Commission has announced a plan to refund three and a half million dollars worth of the tunnel improvement district's 5¼ per cent third loan bonds.

A formal offer is being made today to holders of the third loan bonds to exchange them for refunding bonds of later maturity by a group of Denver brokerage houses and Stone & Webster and Blodget of New York.

Holders of at least two million dollars in the bonds must agree to the exchange and the refunding proposal must be approved by Federal District Judge J. Foster Symes of Denver.

The present third loan bonds mature serially from 1947 to 1956, inclusive. The refunding issue would mature from 1956 to 1973, inclusive.

Bank Curb Service Starts at Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 21 (AP)—Two Memphis banks came up with a new wrinkle today—curb service banking for busy motorists.

They announced plans for construction of "outdoor windows" to which motorists could drive up, hand their deposits over to a teller and drive away without getting out of their automobiles.

Promotions

(Top) Philip B. Taylor, formerly Assistant General Manager of Wright Aeronautical Corp., elected Vice-President of the Corporation. (Below) William D. Kennedy, Sales and Service Manager, promoted to a Vice-Presidency in Charge of Sales.

Banks Make Nearly $1,000,000,000 In Loans for Defense

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank loans to finance defense orders were nearly $1,000,000,000 on March 31, the American Bankers Association reported. Of 500 banks queried, 345 reported that they had commitments totaling $934,197,688 on 5,894 loans. Of these, $429,050,262 was actually in use on March 31.

The survey revealed that 70 per cent of the commitments were made without assignment of contract. Loans for production of supplies and equipment totaled $394,941,425; those for construction work and plant facilities were $355,093,620.

Loans for capital purposes, the association announced, were $13,893,105, while $170,104,538 was for working capital purposes, "all arising out of expanded operations of customers indirectly contributing to national defense." Pending applications for loans amounted to $97,027,352.

Roads Found Meeting All Defense Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The nation's railroads are today tuned up and steamed up to do about any sort of job they're called on to do in the defense emergency, members of the Association of American Railroads announced when they came out of their spring meeting here recently.

Theres proof of the readiness of the railroads in the fact that in the fall of 1939 when business picked up to record-breaking proportions, following almost 10 years of retrenchment, they were able to handle that huge and sudden increase without a hitch.

Move More Traffic

Some thought at the time that because the roads had done little building or buying of equipment during the lean years and had even found it necessary to let up on maintenance work, they wouldn't be in a position to move the large volume of new business. But they did, and with power and equipment to spare. They moved 55 per cent more traffic than had been moved in May of that year, without congestion, and with a daily surplus of 67,000 cars.

And when the peak load of the greatly accelerated defense boom comes in October this year, as is expected, the railroads will have, for instance, 1,617,000 serviceable freight cars, or 156,000 more than in the fall of 1939. They will have ready some 1,000 more new locomotives than existed at the beginning of the war.

But the roads arent even content with that. They accepted a recommendation of the association at the meeting here that they add a net increase of 120,000 cars to their supply for the anticipated 1942 rush, and another 150,000 for 1943.

The roads have been moving not only munitions and defense equipment, but large supplies of materails for camps and defense plants, and great numbers of troops. And at the same time they have handled the greatly increased business of normal commercial operations.

The important thing, railroad men insist, is that the roads have not only moved this boom-time tonnage, but have done it without complaint or delay from any source. There is, they note, no bottleneck in transporation.

More Efficient

The greater number of freight cars and locomotives of course tells only part of the story of the potential efficiency of the railroad system. There are actually fewer locomotives available today than in the period from 1916 to 1921, when the number rose to around 64,000. The point is that each locomotive today can do more work. For example, the average tractive power per steam locomotive in 1916 was 33,188 pounds.

Then the capacity of the freight car has increased from 41 tons in 1916 to almost 50 tons today.

And what is just as important, freight train speeds have so increased that one train today can do, in a given period, much more work than the same train in 1916. Development of the Diesel engine, first for switching and yard work, and now for mainline freight hauling, also has added notably to the total efficiency of the nation's rail freight system.

Big Oil Concern to Heat N. Y. Offices With Coal

NEW YORK (AP)—Famous old 26 Broadway, where a heroic bust of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., commands the lobby, will be heated by coal this winter.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., announcing the shift from oil burners, said the action "will reduce the demand for heavy fuel oil in the city by some 12,000 barrels per year."

Also, the company said, it is "investigating the possibility of substituting coal for oil in its refineries on the Eastern seaboard."

The use of coal is contemplated in order to release oil tankers from the coastal trade for use across the Atlantic. One tanker, it was announced, will be freed by an increase of 5,000 barrels a day in the pipeline movement of crude oil into Buffalo, thence by Canal barges to New York.

Another will be freed by movement of gasoline by barge from the southwest to Pittsburgh up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers instead of at sea.

Excess Reserves Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that lendable excess reserves of banks declined $20,000,000 to a total $5,690,000,000 in the week ended May 14.

ESTATE ANALYSIS

During the last nine years, Federal estate taxes have been increased four times. . . . In this rapidly-moving era, other changes may also have affected your plans for the distribution and handling of your estate. We cordially invite you to use our "Estate Analysis" service to review your program in the light of present conditions.

Call or write for information about Shawmut "Estate Analysis" service

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day's sales	471,050
1941 volume to date	50,367,379
1940 volume to date	99,011,758

Group of Oils Lead Rise In Stock Market

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—The stock market moved ahead today behind a vanguard of oils which established new highs for the year.

Advances of around a point were registered for many leaders toward the final hour. Transactions were at a rate approximating 550,000 shares.

Action in the petroleum shares was based on prospects for increased earnings resulting from higher crude and gasoline prices and from improved demand because of the defense program. Also foreseen was the prospect of eastern seaboard shortages of gasoline for civilian use.

Shares reaching 1941 peaks included Consolidated Oil, Ohio Oil, Standard Oil of Ohio, Mid-Continent Petroleum, and Western Union. Among other gainers were Allis Chalmers, Chrysler, Douglas, United Aircraft, American Telephone, Phelps Dodge, Reynolds Metal, American Can, Philip Morris and du Pont.

Among the gainers in the curb were Pittsburgh Plate Glass, le Tourneau, Pennsylvania Central Airlines, Sunray Oil and International Petroleum.

Bonds Tend Higher

The bond market showed more gains than losses today as trading extended over nearly the entire list. Only inactive section was Government bonds. Traders apparently were waiting for the expected announcement tomorrow of new Treasury financing.

Announcement of a proposed debenture issue of $234,000,000 by American Telephone & Telegraph Company was followed by fractional declines in outstanding A. T. & T. issues.

By the middle of the afternoon session modest gains had been posted for Baltimore & Ohio convertibles, Continental Oil 2¾s, Erie 5s, Pacific Gas 3¾s and Southern Pacific 4½s. Lower were American & Foreign Power 5s of 2030, Canadian National Railways 4¾s and Michigan Central 4½s.

Low-priced rails and high-grade bonds bobbed up frequently among the gainers.

In the foreign dollar bond section Japanese bonds advanced strongly, Rio Grande do Suls lost more than a point in dull trading.

A. T. & T. to Sell Soon $234,000,000 Convertible Issue

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Directors of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. today recommended the issuance of $234,000,000 in convertible debentures to be sold to present stockholders in proportion to their present holdings. The new money, most ever raised at one time by the company, would be used largely for new construction.

The directors also declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2.25 payable July 15 to stockholders of record June 16.

The debentures would bear interest of not less than 2 per cent nor more than three, and being dated Sept. 1, 1941, would mature from Sept. 1, 1949, to Sept. 1, 1956.

They would be redeemable not earlier than 30 days after the first conversion date at a price not to exceed 107 per cent.

The plan will be presented to a stockholders' meeting June 25, with stockholders of record May 29 eligible to vote.

Last December the company raised $140,000,000 through sale of bonds privately at 98½ per cent to a group of insurance companies.

The December financing, to provide funds for plant expansion, pushed the funded debt, including that of subsidiaries, to $1,130,262,000.

The issue was a 30-year debenture bearing 2¾ per cent interest and maturing in 1970.

Other funded debt includes $175,000,000 in 25-year debenture 3¼s of 1961, $160,000,000 of 30-year debenture 3¼s of 1966, and $94,694,000 of an authorized $100,000,000 in 20-year sinking fund debenture 5½s of 1943, and $560,568,000 in obligations of subsidiaries consolidated.

At the end of 1940, its total plant value was estimated at $4,747,674,470, the highest in the company's history.

Wheat Fractionally Higher in Chicago

CHICAGO, May 21 (AP)—Scattered buying attributed to mills and professional interests enabled the wheat market to register fractional gains today that put prices only slightly below the 12 months peaks established earlier in the week.

Strength was borrowed from corn, soy beans, and lard, which reached new highs since 1937. Corn advanced more than a cent at one stage to above 75 for September delivery, while soy beans were up 3 to 4 cents to as high as $1.43& for May delivery.

Treasury Financing Details Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The Treasury announced today it would borrow $600,000,000 of new money and refund $834,453,200 of maturing bonds tomorrow.

Details of the new securities to be sold for these purposes will be announced tomorrow morning.

The maturing bonds bore 3¼ per cent interest.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	48	47¼	47¼	M'y20
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	44½	44½	44½	M'y20
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	20	20	20	+ ¼
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	7	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ¼
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y19
5	4	Alaska Jun (½)	12	4	4	4	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	16½	16½	16½	
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	5	21¾	21¾	21¾	
11¼	8	Allen Ind (¾g)	3	8⅛	8	8	M'y20
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	+ ½
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y20
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y20
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
80	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	3	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	M'y14
37	25½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	31	27¾	26½	27⅝	+1½
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y19
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y20
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y15
55	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	55¼	54¼	55¼	+1¼
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	6	17¼	17	17	+ ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	4	45¼	44⅜	45	+ ⅜
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
8¼	5⅜	Am Bosch	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'y15
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	5	34½	34	34½	+ ¾
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	50	1½	1½	1½	
95¼	79	Am Can (4)	3	80½	80½	80⅜	+ ¾
185	172	Am Can pf (7)	1	172	172	172	M'y19
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	2	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	67½	67	67½	M'y20
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	3	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Apr22
121	105	Am Chicle (4a)	1	105½	105	105	M'y20
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y15
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y20
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	⅜	Am & For Pow	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y20
179¼	117⅜	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	141¼	141¼	141¼	M'y20
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	5	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y12
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	2	33¾	33⅛	33¾	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
30	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	M'y20
51	45	Am Home (2.40)	1	45⅝	45	45⅜	M'y20
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	18	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
13¼	11¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y16
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	9	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
94⅜	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	2	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+1⅛
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	4	4½	4½	4½	
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	31	1⅛	1	1⅛	
46¾	30	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	3	34½	34½	34½	+1
39	25	APL $5 pf (2½k)	9	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅜
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	29	6½	6¼	6½	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	9	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ½
7	5⅛	Am Saf R (.40g)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'y20
8⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	3	8	7¾	8	+ ½
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	21	40¾	40	40⅝	+ ⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	146	146	146	M'y20
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	40½	40½	40½	M'y20
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	8	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¾g)	9	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	M'y14
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84½	84½	84½	M'y19
14½	12⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	24	151	149⅝	150½	+ ⅞
73½	64	Am Tobacco (5)	6	64	63¼	64	
74½	64	Am Tob B (5)	3	64⅜	64¼	64⅜	— ⅛
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	147	147	147	
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
99⅛	89⅜	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	3	57	56½	56½	— ½
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	M'y13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	115	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛	
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¾
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110½	110	110	M'y15
5½	4	Armour Ill	27	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+1¼
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	25¼	Arm Cork (½g)	6	26	25¾	26	— ¼
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 6
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'y17
7⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81½	81½	81½	M'y19
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	1	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	M'y20
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 9
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	32	28¼	27¼	27¼	—1
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	7	67⅛	66¾	67	+ ⅝
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	18	20½	19¾	19¾	— ½
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	18	18	18	M'y20
30	16½	Atl G&W In pf	6	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	18	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Apr29
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	61	61	61	M'y16
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y16
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	60	3	2⅞	2⅞	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6⅝	6¼	6½	
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	4	8¼	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅜
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅜
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	52	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¼g)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
25½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24	24	24	M'y15
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	112	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	112	112	112	M'y16
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	M'y19
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	8	34	33¾	34	+ ¼
20⅞	18	Benef I L (.45g)	12	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅞
57	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55	55	55	M'y17
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	28	27¾	28	+ ½
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	34	71⅜	70½	71	
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	123¼	122¾	123¼	+1
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	3	19	18⅞	19	+ ½
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox(.15g	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	14¾	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	8	13¼	13	13	
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	6	21	20½	21	+1
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	4	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	9	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
17⅜	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32⅛	32	32	M'y15
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	6	19¼	19	19¼	
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31	31	31	M'y20
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	40	40	40	+1¼
2⅛	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	5¾	Bklyn Man Tr	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	2	20½	20½	20½	M'y20
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	3	10	9¾	9¾	M'y20
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	2	25	25	25	+ ¾
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅝
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	M'y13
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	6	8¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	M'y20
21⅝	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20	20	20	
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	8	8	8	M'y20
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	7	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅝
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	6	16	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	17	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
13¾	11½	Canada Dry (.60)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	13	3⅜	3½	3½	
39⅞	34⅞	Cannon Mills ½g	2	35	34¾	35	+ ⅛
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	M'y20
30½	22	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26½	25½	26½	
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y20
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	57	55½	56½	+1½
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	43¼	42½	42½	— ¾
28⅜	20	Celanese (½g)	6	20⅜	20	20¼	— ⅛
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y19
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	9	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅜
5⅜	3	Cert-teed Prod	1	3	3	3	
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	1	16	16	16	M'y14
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	M'y20
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	M'y12
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	31	35½	34¾	35¼	+ ¼
102½	97¼	Ches & O pf (4)	3	97½	97¼	97¼	M'y 1
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	1	2½	2½	2½	
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y20
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	2	11¾	11½	11½	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	M'y16
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'y15
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y15
¼	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	9	¼	¼	¼	M'y13
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9½	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	M'y10
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y20
2⅞	1¼	Childs Co	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y20
72⅛	55½	Chrysler (3g)	30	57¼	56½	56⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	6	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	M'y12
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	3	26½	26	26	
36⅜	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	19	36	35⅞	36	
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	6	33	33	33	
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	5	90	90	90	+ ⅛
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	M'y20
13⅛	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	5	13⅛	13	13⅛	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102⅜	102¾	102¾	M'y13
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	2	19	19	19	
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	4	15	15	15	M'y19
21¾	16	Col Br A (.90g)	5	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
21	16¼	Col Br B (.90g)	6	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	14	2⅝	2½	2½	
82⅛	73⅛	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	73¼	73⅛	73⅛	M'y20
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
80⅛	69⅞	Col Carb (1g)	1	76	76	76	+4
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	3	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101	101	101	— ⅛
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	28¾	28⅜	28¾	+ ¼
110	104	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'y16
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	7	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	53¼	52	52⅝	— ⅜
30½	25	Com Edis (1.80)	19	25¾	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
4	3	Conde Nast(¾g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y12
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	3	25¼	24½	25¼	+1
15⅞	11	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y14
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	5	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ¼
23⅜	17¾	Cons Edison (2)	12	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
107⅜	98	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	98½	98½	98½	— ½
¾	½	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y19
8⅛	7¼	Cons F pf (1⅝k)	1	8	8	8	
31⅛	23⅛	Cons Laundries	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	M'y20
6⅜	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	286	6½	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
13⅜	9	Con RR Cuba pf	1	12	12	12	M'y20
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	3	22¾	21½	22¾	+2¼
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'y 3
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	7	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅜
14⅛	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	3	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Cont Bak (B)	2	1⅛	¾	¾	— ⅛
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	96¼	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅝
40½	32⅜	Cont Can (1g)	2	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
8¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
39⅝	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ¼
4⅛	2¾	Cont Motors	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
22½	17⅜	Cont O Del (½g)	25	22¼	22	22	
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	2	17½	17½	17½	
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	M'y20
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53	53	53	M'y16
47½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	46¼	46	46	— ¼
47⅜	33¼	Coty Inc (¼g)	1	4	4	4	M'y20
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y20
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	7	14	13⅞	14	— ¼
19	16	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
61¼	43⅜	Crosley Corp	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	M'y17
27⅝	20⅜	Crown C&S(¼g)	6	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2½)	2	43½	43½	43½	+1½
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	6	12	12	12	+ ⅛
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	17	38⅜	38	38	— ¼
98½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Banker Tells Women Free System Best

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—The system of free enterprise, unregimented and regulated only as the public interest requires, will continue to be a sounder form of economy for America than state socialism, totalitarianism or collectivism, Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, member of the board of governors of the Investment Bankers Association, told the New York City League of Women Voters today.

Delegates and members from 23 local leagues in Greater New York met in annual convention at the Astor Hotel today to adopt a program of study and of legislative support of the league for 1941-'42, their luncheon keynote being "What We Are Prepared to Defend."

Mr. Buttenweiser, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., took sharp issue at the luncheon with "those defeatists or cynics who would have us believe that the United States has reached a stage of economic maturity or political decadence."

"Ours is a country which is still young and virile in moral fibre and physical attributes and which still offers boundless opportunities —material, political and spiritual —for those who have the energy, the wisdom and the character to grasp those opportunities.

"True there are no prairie schooners trekking their way across the continent to the new open spaces of material opportunity, but the more searching eye will see and the more introspective mind will appreciate that in our industrial, and even in our agricultural realms, there exists just as much opportunity now as ever before in our history.

"The democratic way of life has not been ended or even impinged upon, but merely changed as to functional form, and not as to effect, to meet the complexities presented by our enormous growth and wide development."

New material proposed for league study includes city reapportionment, administrative and supervisory costs of education, revision of State aid, and installment selling and consumer credit. Miss Anna Lord Strauss, President of the New York League, presided at the luncheon.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Abbott Labs	10c	..	June 30	June 12
Andian Nat Corp	50c	..	June 2	May 20
Chesebrgh Mfg Co	50c	..	June 23	May 31
Dunlop Rubber Ltd A D R	2½	..	..	..
Reed Roller Bit Co	5c	..	June 30	June 20
Interim				
Kress S H & Co sp pf	6% 71¾c	..	June 14	May 24
Reduced				
Bridgeport Gas Lt	40c	Q	June 30	June 14
Resumed				
Diamond Iron Wks	25c	..	June 2	May 20
Regular				
Abbotts Dairies	25c	Q	June 2	May 15
Abbott Labs	40c	Q	June 30	June 12
Do pf	$1.12½	Q	July 15	July 1
Ala Wat Service Co pf	$6	..	..	..
	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 20
Am Cap pr pf	$1.37½	Q	June 2	May 22
Amer Trust Co (San Francisco, Calif.)	40c	Q	June 14	May 31
Andian Nat Corp	$1	S	June 2	May 20
Anglo-Cn Tel A	15c	Q	June 2	May 15
Brager-Eisenberg	50c	Q	June 2	May 26
Bnkrs Ntl Invest	6¼c	..	June 10	June 2
Do 6% cp	7½c	Q	June 30	June 2
Beattie Gold Mines (Que.), Ltd	4c	Q	June 18	June 2
Bon Ami A	40c	Q	July 31	July 15
Do B	$1	Q	July 31	July 15
Brt T G&Co Ltd	62½c	Q	July 31	July 13
Do pf	7½c	Q	June 14	May 31
Buell Die & M	$1.50	Q	June 14	May 31
Ca Vinegars	2c	..	May 26	May 15
Can Cyc & Mo	10c	Q	June 2	May 15
Do pf	30c	Q	June 30	June 14
Can Mlting Ltd	$1.25	Q	June 30	June 14
Chibro Mfg	50c	Q	June 14	May 31
Chi Flx Shft	$1	Q	June 23	May 31
Cmwith Loan (Indianapolis) 5%cumpf	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 15
Conrum Mi, Ltd	4c	..	June 18	June 4
Cons Rend	$1	..	May 19	May 15
Cont Teleg 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 14
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	July 1	June 14
Cur-Wright A	20c	Q	June 30	June 20
Del&BoundBrookRR	$2	Q	May 20	May 13
Dentists Sup Mfg	75c	Q	June 2	May 20
Edi Bro St.	30c	Q	June 14	May 31
Do 5½ pf	62½c	Q	June 14	May 31
El Paso Elec (Del) 7% pf A	$1.75	Q	July 15	June 30
El Paso Elec (Del) 6% pf B	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 30
Extension Oil	1½c	..	May 31	May 20
Fam Play Can	25c	Q	June 27	June 17
Galiaher Drug 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 15	May 8
Gay Cont pf	35c	Q	May 15	May 8
Gtnu Pw	20c	Q	June 30	May 31
Do 5½% pf	$1.38	Q	July 1	May 31
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	May 31
Gen Cer	25c	..	June 15	May 26
Gln Fls Ins (N Y)	40c	Q	July 1	June 13
Hammond Inst 6½% pf	75c	Q	May 15	May 1
Harrison NB (NJ)	$1.25	S	June 20	June 14
Hazeltine Corp	50c	Q	June 16	June 2
Heyden Chem	75c	..	June 2	May 23
Ill Cen RR (Lsd Ln) 4% Guaran	$2.00	S	July 1	June 11
Imperial Oil	25c	S	June 2	May 15
Intl Pet	50c	S	June 2	May 20
Int Cgr Mach	30c	..	June 26	June 10
Int Harv	40c	Q	July 15	June 20
Kaut Dept Str pf	$1.25	Q	June 14	May 31
Kellog&S (Spencer)	40c	Q	June 10	May 24
Kobker Str	25c	..	June 12	June 2
Do pf	$1.75	Q	June 2	June 2
Krees S H & Co	40c	..	June 14	May 16
Kuly Tulip Cup	30c	Q	June 16	June 2
Liquid Carbonic	25c	Q	July 1	June 14
Louisville G&E A	37½c	..	June 25	May 31
Do B	25c	..	June 25	May 31
May McEwen&K	25c	Q	June 1	May 19
Do pf	$1	Q	June 1	May 19
Mercantile Natl Bank (Chicago)	$1	Q	June 30	June 25
Mich Consolidated Gas Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 2	May 26
Natl Credit Co (Baltimore) A	1½c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Natl Life&Accident Ins Co (Nashville)	27½c	Q	June 2	May 20
Newport Elec Corp	50c	Q	June 2	May 20
No Ont Pow pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Pac P&W Co Ltd 6% prior pf	75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Pacific Fin Cor Cal	30c	..	July 1	June 14
Pac Fin Co Cal pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do pf A	20c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do pf C	16¼c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Philco Corp	25c	..	June 12	May 20
Procter&Gamb pf	$1.25	Q	June 14	May 23
Public Fin Serv, Inc $6 pf	$1.50	Q	June 2	May 31
Pub Elec Light Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 2	May 16
Reed Roller Bit Co	25c	Q	June 30	June 20
Rheem Mfg Co	35c	Q	June 16	May 31
Rich's Inc6½%pf	1.62½	Q	June 30	June 14
Russell Ind, Ltd	20c	Q	June 30	June 14
Do pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 14
Sec Canad Interntl Inv Co Ltd 6% pfe pf	10c	Q	June 2	May 15
Shareholdrs Corp	10c	Q	May 15	May 8
Sixth & Bway Bldg Co partic ctfs	65c	June	1	May 15
Sledman Bros	15c	Q	July 2	June 20
Do pf	75c	Q	July 2	June 20
Six-B-Fuller	25c	..	June 2	May 10
Swift & Co	30c	Q	July 1	June 2
Thompson Prod	50c	Q	July 1	June 20
Do pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
United G&E Co pf	$1.75	Q	June 20	June 5
Do 5½ pf	$2.50	S	June 15	June 5
Amuse A&B	40c	S	May 31	May 15
Stl pf	75c	S	May 1	Apr. 21
Wca&Moh Cotton M	50c	Q	May 10	May 3
West Canadian Hydro-Elec Corporation Ltd	20c	Q	June 1	May 20
Wum ptc pf	20c	Q	June 1	May 20
Wun Real Est Trus-tees (Boston)	$2	S	June 2	May 20
Zt Auto Sup	50c	Q	June 2	May 20
Zt Util Co 6% conv pf	15c	Q	May 15	May 10
Zson Prod	30c	Q	June 10	May 31
Zdward Gov Co	25c	..	May 20	May 8

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 3¼s 46-44	108.2	108.2	108.2
2 4s 54-44	111.20	111.20	111.20
2 9s 55-51	111.27	111.27	111.27
1 2¾s 65-60	110.4	110.4	11.04

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s 47-42	101.30	101.30	101.30

New York City Bonds

42 3s 80	103⅜	103¾	103⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany cv 5s 44	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
2 Alleghany cv 5s 49	75½	75½	75½
1 Alleghany 5s 50 st	52	52	52
3 Allegh Val 4s 42	102.⅛	102.⅛	102.⅛
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103½	103½	103½
12 AMIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102⅝	102⅝
13 Am T&T 5½s 43	102 7-32	102⅝	102⅝
5 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅞	108¾	107¾
10 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108	107¾	107¾
1 Anacon Cop 4½s 50 B	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Arm Del 4s 47	106	106	106
3 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	94	94	94
Atl & Birm 4s 33	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
5 A C Line 4½s 64	78½	78½	78½
5 A C Line 5s 45	65⅝	65½	65½
3 B&O 1st mig 4s st	87⅞	87½	87½
11 B&O 95 st A	68	68	68
29 B&O 95 st C	35½	35¼	35⅜
12 B&O 2000 st D	41¾	41¼	41½
21 B&O 96 st F	35¼	34¾	35
13 B&O cv 60 st	28¼	27	28
5 B&O 4s 48	66½	66½	66½
25 B&O S W 50 st	48	47	47⅞
1 B&O T C 4s 59	53¾	53¾	53¾
17 Bang & Ar cn 4s 51	44¾	44½	44½
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	45	44¾	45
1 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	111	111	111
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106	105¾	105¾
1 Beth Stl 3s 59	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
10 Boston&Me 4½s 70	28½	27¾	27¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 47	19¾	19½	19¾
17 Buf R&P 57 st	111½	111½	111½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	43⅝	43⅜	43½
2 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	45¾	45½	45⅝
5 Can Sauo 5s 62	74	74	74
6 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	82¾	82¾	82¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	99	99	99
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
98 Can Pac 5s 44	98	97¾	97¾
7 Can Pac 4s perp	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
25 Celanese 3s 55	55¾	55½	55⅝
9 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98¾	98½	98¾
15 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	96⅞	96½	96½
3 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	41¼	41¼	41¼
67 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	14¼	13½	14¼
10 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
34 Cen Pac 5s 60	55¾	55¼	55¼
103 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	75½	75¼	75½
1 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	75⅞	75¾	75⅞
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
4 Certain-td 5½s 48	84	83½	84
2 C&O 3½s 96D	103½	103½	103½
1 CB&Q rfg 3½s 96E	104½	104½	104½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	84¾	84¾	84¾
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	75⅞	75¾	75¾
10 CB&Q gen 4s 58	83¾	83¾	83¾
4 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
2 Ch Gt West 4s 88	36	36	36
9 Chi I&L 5s 66	69¾	69¾	69¾
57 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	9¾	9½	9¾
33 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	9¼	9	9¼
13 CM&SP 4½s 89	2⅝	2½	2½
9 Chi&NW 6½s 36	36¾	36¼	36¼
9 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	29	29	29
4 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	15¾	15¾	15¾
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chi N W 4s 87	15¾	15½	15¾
20 CRI & P 4½s 52A	23	23	23
108 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	12	12	12
11 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	11	10⅝	10¾
4 CRI & P 4s 88	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	19⅜	19	19⅜
12 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	12	11¾	12
7 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	10¼	10¼	10¼
6 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
14 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94½	94½	94½
9 Childs Co 5s 43	93¼	93	93
12 C&ENSL 4½s 77	32	31½	32
1 Cley Elec Ill 3s 70	57¾	57½	57¾
3 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	77¾	77½	77½
11 Col & So 4½s 80	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
14 Columbia G 5s 1961	103½	103⅜	103½
15 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	103½	103⅜	103½
15 ComlMack inc 69ww	106½	106½	106½
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	43	42¾	43
18 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	109½	109¼	109¼
10 Con Edis 3½s 48	104	104	104
8 Con Edis 3½s 58	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
6 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	105¼	105	105¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	82	81⅞	82
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
5 Crane 2¼s 50	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	100	100	100
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	105	105	105
11 Cuba NoRy5½s42rct	17½	17½	17½
1 Cuba R R 5s 52	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
22 Del & Hud ref 4s 43	20	20	20
1 Del P&L 4½s 69	55¼	55	55
8 D & R G 4½s 36	67¼	67⅛	67⅛
78 D & R G 4s 36	14¼	13⅞	14
5 D & R G West 5s 78E	14⅛	13¾	13¾
1 Det Ed 4s 65	14	14	14
1 Det Ed 3½s 66	111	111	111
2 Det Ed 3s 70	104¼	104¼	111¼
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	100½	100½	104¾
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	98¾	98¾	100½
1 Dequesne Lt 3½s 65	20	20	98¾
24 Erie rfg 5s 67	107½	107½	20
45 Erie rfg 5s 75	24	23¾	107½
34 Erie gen lien 4s 96	25	24¾	24
10 Erie cv 4s 53 A	52¾	52⅝	25
2 Erie cv 4s 53 B	47	47	52⅝
3 Fed Lt & T 5s 42	47½	47	47
7 Fla E Cst 5s 74	102¾	102¾	47½
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97¾	93	102¾
1 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	87½	87¼	95¾
3 Gt Nor 5s 73	21½	21½	87¼
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	100	100	21½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	92¼	92	100
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	92¼	92¼	92
44 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	106	105¾	92¼
20 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	102½	102½	106
6 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	98	97¾	102½
2 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	71½	71¼	97¾
5 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	46¾	46¾	71¼
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s 50	104⅜	104⅜	46¾
3 Harlem Riv & Pt 4s '54	83	83	104⅜
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	93¼	93¼	83
86 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	36⅜	35¾	93¼
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	45	44½	36¼
2 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	9¾	9¾	45
5 Ill Cen 1st 3½s '51	101⅞	101⅞	9¾
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	93¼	93¼	101⅞
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44¾	44½	93¼
30 Ill Cen Omaha 3s '51	45¾	45¾	44¾
2 Ill Cen 5s '55	47¾	46¾	45¾
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s '51	54	53¾	47
62 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	45½	45	54
18 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	50½	49⅞	45½
3 Inspirat C Cop 4½s 48	46	45½	50½
5 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	13	13	46
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	14¾	14¼	13
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	42¼	42	14¼
1 Int Paper 6s '55	103¾	103¾	42¼
1 Int Paper 5s '47	104	104	103¾
11 Int T&T 4½s '52	43¾	43¾	104
1 JamesF&Clev 4s '59	46	46	43¾
1 Jones & Lau St 3¼s '61	98¾	98¼	46
1 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	43	43	98¼
1 KC Ft S & M 4s '36 ct	41½	41½	43
2 KC South 3s '50	68½	68½	41½
2 KC Term 4s '60	107¾	107¾	68½
1 Kresge Found 3s '50	103¾	103¾	107¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	62¼	62¼	103¾
8 Lac Gas 5s '42	95	94½	62¼
7 Lac Gas 5s '39	95¼	95¼	95
1 L E & West 2d 5s '41	27½	27½	95¼
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '42 st	100¼	100¼	27½
13 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	48¾	48	100¼
16 Leh Val N Y 4½s '50	49	48½	48
20 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35	34¾	48¾
13 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30¼	29½	35
4 Liggett & M 7s '44	119¾	119¾	30¼
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	98¼	98¼	119¾
24 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	52	52	98¼
1 Mich Cen 4½s '79	113	112⅞	52
8 M K&T 4½s 78	67¼	67⅛	112⅞
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	12	12	67⅛
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12	12	12
3 Mo-Ill 5s 59	103¼	103¼	12
11 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	88¾	88½	103¼
15 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	31	30⅜	88½
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62	37½	37½	30¾
7 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	23	23	37½
11 Mo Pac 5s 81	23	22⅞	23
2 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	23	23	23
15 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	21¼	21¼	23
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	106¼	106¼	21¼
21 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	41¼	41¼	106¼
4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37⅜	37	41¼
6 NashCha&StL 4s 78	40¾	40¾	37⅜
10 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	70	69¾	40¾
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	104½	104	70
16 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	103	103	104
7 N Orl Term 4s 53	80	79½	103
10 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	73¾	73¾	80
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	42¾	42¾	73¾
26 NYC 4½s 2013A	65½	65½	42¾
20 NYC cn 4s 98	59⅞	59⅜	65⅞
30 NYC 3½s 46	63¼	63¼	59⅞
2 NYC&HR 4s 42	63½	63	63¼
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	100⅞	100⅞	63½
5 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	82¼	82¼	100⅞
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	67¼	67¼	82¼
2 NY ChiG StL 6s 50	62¾	62¾	67¼
2 NYChi&StL 6s 41	94	94	62¾
8 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	99½	99½	94
30 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	74¾	74½	99½
5 NY Chi&StL 4s 78	62⅞	62¾	74¾
1 N Y Conect 3½s 65	94	93¾	62¾
5 NY Dock cv 5s 47	100½	100½	93¾
1 NY G El H&P 5s 48	66½	66½	100½
21 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	121	121	66½
17 NYNH&H 4½s 67	26¾	26⅝	121
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	26	25¾	26⅜
2 NYNH&H 3½s 47	23½	23½	25¾
2 NYO & W rfg 4s 92	23½	23½	23½
11 NY Steam 3½s 63	6	5¾	23½
2 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	106¾	106¾	5¾
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 A	3¾	3¾	106¾
5 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	21	21	3¾
5 Norf W & W 4s 96	21¼	21	21
17 Nor Am Ve 4s 59	126½	126½	21¼
51 Nor Pac 6s 2047	104	104	126½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	67¾	67½	104
15 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	68¾	68½	67¾
7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	60	60	68½
	55¼	54¾	60
			54¾

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
5 Nor Pac 4s 97	77	77	77
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	44	44	44
9 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	6¾	6¼	6¼
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Ore RR & Nav4s 46	109½	109½	109½
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	106½	107
4 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	80½	80⅛	80⅛
5 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	109¼	109	109
23 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
6 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112½	112½	112½
2 Pen Co 3½s 44	105	1 05	105
6 Pen Co 4s 63	106	106	106
2 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	108¾	108½	108½
30 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106¾	106½	106½
11 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	94⅜	94¼	94¼
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	103	103	103
3 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
25 Pen RR 3¾s 70	97	97	97
4 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	78	78	78
14 Pere Marq 4½s 80	68⅝	68½	68½
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110	110	110
46 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6	5⅞	5⅞
41 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	21¾	21	21½
15 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103¼	103	103
1 PCC&SL 5s 70A	111¼	111¼	111¼
4 PCC&SL 5s 75 B	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 PCC&SL 4½s 42B	103	9-32	103 9-32
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	99½	99½	99½
7 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	55¾	55½	55¾
7 Pitt&WVa4½s 60C	55½	55½	55¾
3 Port Gen E 4½s 60	80¾	80¾	80¾
2 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95	95	95
5 PubSvcNoIll 3½s 68	109¼	109¼	109¼
14 Readg 4½s 97 A	84¼	83½	83½
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	69½	69½	69½
11 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	104½	104½	104½
5 RepubSteel 4½s 61	104	103¾	103¾
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	104	104	104
9 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	106½	106½	106½
6 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	103⅜	103	103
5 St L Pub Svc 5s 59	69¾	69½	69⅞
10 StLSF 4½s 78	74	73½	73½
31 StLSF4½s 78ct st	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 St LSF 4s 50A	13½	13⅜	13½
6 StLSF 4s 50A ct	13	12⅞	12⅞
14 StLSW 5s 52	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
2 StLSW rfg 5s 90	26	26	26
7 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	17¼	17¼	17¼
14 SA&A Pass 4s 43	47¾	47	47
1 Scioto V&N E 4s 89	92	91½	91¾
2 Seab A L cn 6s 45	122½	122½	122½
5 Sea A L 4s 50 st	12¼	12¼	12¼
8 Sea A L rfg 4s 59	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Sea All Flo 3½s 35A ct	3½	3½	3½
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	97¼	97	97
1 Skelly Oil 3s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
44 Sou Pac 4½s 69	53⅜	53¼	53⅜
76 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53⅜	53	53⅜
30 So Pac 4½s 69	53⅜	53¼	53⅜
21 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69¼	69	69
1 So Pac 3¾s 46	50½	50¼	50½
50 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	68½	68	68
3 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	56	55⅜	55¾
3 South Ry 6½s 56	87	87	87
15 South Ry gen 6s 56	87¾	87½	87½
5 South Ry cn 5s 94	83	82¾	83
25 South Ry gen 4s 56	93½	93¼	93¼
1 So Ry 4s St L 51	63½	63¼	63¼
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	80	80	80
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
3 Tex Corp 3s 65	104	104	104
3 Tex Corp 2¾s 59	104¾	104¾	104⅝
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	105½	105½	105½
10 Third Ave aj 5s 60	106	106	106
2 Third Ave 4s 60	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	53¼	53	53
15 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	103	103	103
7 Un Pac 3½s 71	111½	111½	111½
9 Un Pac 3½s 71	105	105	105
1 Unit DDrug 5s 53	98½	98½	98½
3 Un St

School to Readmit Service Objectors

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Three of eight Union Theological Seminary students, now serving Federal penitentiary sentences because of their refusal, for reasons of conscience, to register for selective service, will be readmitted to the Seminary upon their release if they return "in a spirit of co-operation."

Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, President of the Seminary, told alumni assembled for commencement exercises that Joseph Bevilacqua of Buffalo, N. Y., Richard J. Wichlei of Binghamton, N. Y., and George Houser of Denver, Colo., had asked for readmission.

The Board of Directors, Dr. Coffin said, had authorized him to grant the request providing that if the men "received an official request from me they would either comply with the request or voluntarily withdraw from the Seminary.

"And, second, if they come back they will give themselves to their studies and jobs, and they will show consideration for the Seminary by avoiding occasions of bringing the Seminary again into similar publicity."

He said it was "most unfortunate that these boys should go to jail" and declared they "had not dodged the draft, they had presented themselves."

The three were sentenced Nov. 14 to a year and a day in the Danbury, Conn., Federal Penitentiary.

General Classified

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SCREEN — RADIO — STAGE

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL apartment, 3 rooms, fireplace, electric kitchen, cross ventilation; exceptional value; restricted; $50. 1402 Beacon St., Brookline. Mass. Lon. 3293.

BOSTON—3-room, partly furnished apartment kitchenette, dinette, bath, elevator; janitor service. 345 Com. Ave. Com. 3613.

3 ROOMS and bath, second floor of private home, with small family of adults; water, gas, heat and light furnished; plenty of closet space; convenient to all transportation, stores, etc.; available June 1st. For appointment call Mont. 2-9179 or Mont. 3-0044, or write C. C. COOPER, 189 Bellevue Avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, 31 Park Drive, overlooking Fenway—1 room, alcove, kitchenette, bath, refrigeration, continuous hot water; ideal location; cool. See MR. PAUL, superintendent.

NEAR Lynn Beach, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, overlooking ocean. See superintendent at 135 Ocean St., Lynn, Mass. Tel. Lynn 5-1707.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church; $36-$40. En 2-1883.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A furnished 6-room apartment; sunny, good location; grand piano; June to Sept. Beacon 4164 or Aspinwall 2947.

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG business couple desire attic apartment, furnished, unfurnished, New Rochelle, N. Y., or vicinity. Phone after 7 p. m. New Rochelle 7892-M.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

WOULD BE interested to invest necessary amount for a substantial business which has merit. I have executive ability. Business must be located in Boston or vicinity. Christian Scientists preferred. Box K-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR SALE, Newfound Lake, Bristol, N. H.—Five furnished cottages, fireplaces in 4, modern conveniences; vacant lot adjoining. Apply to JOHN S. WHITE, 11 High St., Bristol, N. H.

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.—For sale or rent, 6-room cottage, near ocean; large porch; secluded; all modern conveniences. W. H. O., 13 Chisholm Road, Winchester, Mass. Tel. 2749.

POCONO MTS.—4 very desirable summer cottages on farm, 2 to 5 bedrooms, innerspring mattresses; all conveniences; peaceful location; tennis, swimming free; restricted; long season $250 to $500. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

COUPLE desire 2 rooms and bath for week ends, possibly year round; kindly send complete description. Write Box R-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN AND WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE WO 2-2080 280 B'way, N.Y.C. LOUISE C. HAHN

FARMS FOR SALE

SAYBROOK, CONN.—To settle estate; valuable farm homestead; present occupant offers part of ½ share in same to purchaser in exchange for use of few rooms or other considerations; must be seen to be appreciated. MRS. F. C. BROOKS, Elm Street.

Local Classified (Continued)

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JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
Tables, Coat Racks, Sell, Rent
660 Park Sq. Bldg., Boston. HUB. 6767

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ORIENTAL SERAPI RUG
18' 5" by 11' 7". No dealers.
Aspinwall 2160 (Boston)

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston HAN. 5971

HELP WANTED—MEN

HOUSEMAN, industrious, single, wanted in large home; driver's license; references. Write Box P-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SEWING MACHINE mechanic needed, familiar with Singer, Metropolitan, Merrow machines. HENRY W. PLANT & CO., Passaic, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Experienced parlor-maid waitress, young, neat, interested; references. Write Box E-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL summer home in Maine; 10 rooms, for 2 families; electricity, baths, oil burner; all in excellent condition; 120 acres in well-tilled land, woods and pasture; 2 brooks; ½ mile from post office, school and church, and U. S. highway. Write 17 Durand Road, Wellesley, Mass.

JEWELERS

WEDDING GIFTS JEWELRY and SILVER
WIDMER, 31 West Street, Boston. LIBerty 3917

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

EST.—HENRY P. TOWNSEND—1916. Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member Allied Van Lines, Inc., Office, warehouse 241 North Ave., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

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WANTED, full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water St., Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211

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NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.
QUIET, REFINED HOME, PLEASANTLY SITUATED OPPOSITE LAKE. ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH. PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT GUESTS ACCOMMODATED. 203 LAKE AVE. TEL. BIGELOW 5534.

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PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, "confidential," 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6600, 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 800 8th Ave., N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING, repair service and polishing; free estimates within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

REAL ESTATE

Albord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts BIGelow 3006

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1500

NEW YORK REAL ESTATERS—Amazing results have been obtained for our owners in the management of properties; we can assist you with your problems; rentals and sales consummated. GEORGE W. SASSE, INC. (established 1902), 368 110th Street, N. Y. C. Phone ACademy 2-5800.

Overlooking Beautiful Valley
Colonial house, acreage and brook; 9 rooms, bath, fireplaces, electricity, oil heat; private springs water supply; worth your attention. MRS. S. A. FISK, Brimfield, Mass.

WEEKLY SPECIAL
Large house, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, reception room, living room with sun bay, 3 glassed-in porches, butler's pantry, kitchen, storage room; heat; ideal for residence or guest house; $7,500. Properties for sale or rent on Cape Cod.

SIMEON ATWOOD
Orleans, Cape Cod, Mass. Tel. 289 Orleans

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet, rest and study; near church and Boardwalk, $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue

BOSTON, 14 Charlesgate West at Fenway—Beautifully furnished room for woman in apartment with view; hotel service; $10 week; references. Call LADD, Kenmore 3700, evenings.

BOSTON RESERVATIONS
In carefully inspected homes and hotels.
The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth Street

BOSTON, 27 Isabella St.—Front room for gentleman in private family; conveniently located. MRS. ANDREWS. Call Hub. 1408.

BOSTON, 286 Massachusetts Ave., S. 3—Sublet 4 rooms for 2 or 3 months or 2 rooms permanently; cont. hot water. Ken. 8595.

BOSTON, 95 Gainsboro Street—New low rates; innerspring mattresses, shower. MRS. COSMAN, Ken. 1022.

BOSTON, 193 Bay State Rd.—Large double rooms, overlooking river; airy; transients or permanent. Com. 9428.

BOSTON—Large room $4, medium $3; homey apt., back Allbain's, 270 West Newton St., S. 4. Ken. 6815 after 3.

BOSTON—Newly decorated rooms, all innerspring mattresses. 47 St. Stephen St. Ken. 9421. MRS. SIMMS.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 59 Vernon St. at Coolidge Corner—Double and single rooms, kitchen privileges; parking. Long. 6183.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

NEW Guest Home, permanent and transient guests solicited; free parking; make reservations now for June accommodations; write M. J. Sproul, 181 Marlboro St., Boston, or call Conn. 8951

58th Street, 127 West, N. Y. C.—KELVIN WOMEN'S RESIDENCE CLUB. Excellent opportunity business girls seeking refined, modern home; kitchen privileges; maids, phones; reasonable. MRS. MURIEL WHITE.

N. Y. C., W. 93rd St. (centrally located)—Unfurnished, light, quiet; reasonable room, kitchen privileges, modern apt., elevator, tel. Write Box H-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N.Y.C., 171 W. 71st., cor. Broadway—Single; double; private shower; piano; kitchen privileges; near Christian Science churches. Palmer.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One single, one double room; excellent meals; reasonable; cold and hot water; convenient trans. Phone Taylor 8973.

Crossword Quiz Answers

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday
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2392 Boulevard at Communipaw Ave.
Delaware 3-3400, Jersey City, N. J.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St. Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay 3-4600

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

MAPLEWOOD

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing, Heating, Tinning
Repairing, Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Pl. SO. 2-0537

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Bon Ami .....2 cans, 25c
Ivory Flakes or Ivory Snow 2 pkgs, 43c
Crisco .....1 lb., 19c; 3 lbs, 53c
177 Maplewood Ave S. O. 2-4300

Maplewood Bakery
EDWIN PETER, Prop.
Bread, Cake, Pies. Orders filled for Weddings, Parties, and Social Functions
175 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-1532

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT *Will Do It*
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
Humboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

The Band Box
MILLINERY
270 Bellevue Avenue Phone MO.
Upper Montclair, N. J. 2-6962

See us for Garden Supplies, Fertilizers and Paints
Visit or Telephone
Moore's Hardware Store
Incorporated
Phones—Mont. 2-3210, 3211
233 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.

HENRY F. GOEPFERT Inc.
15-19 Orange Rd. 684 Bloomfield Ave.
Goodrich Silvertown Tires
Socony Vacuum Oil and Gas
Open A Charge Account
Phone Mont. 2-0510—0511

KOPPERS COKE 'blue coal'
WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
The oldest fuel firm in town
Fuel Oil "Fluid Heat" Oil Burners
281 Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.
Phone Bloomfield 2-0603 at all times

BOND'S ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Upper Montclair, Bloomfield
Montclair Heights

Electrical Contractors
BOGART and HANSEN
568 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-6870

C. JOHNSON & CO., Inc.
Awnings, Window Shades And Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Mont. 2-6208

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

A Complete Fuel Service
W. P. JOHNSON COAL COKE FUEL AND SON INC OIL
Office and Plant:
110 FAIRVIEW AVENUE
VERONA, N. J.
Telephone Verona 8-8228
Delco Oil Burners

WEDDING GIFTS
Madisons
427 Bloomfield Ave., Mont. 2-1653

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The **Wedgwood Cafeteria**
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

NEWARK

In New Jersey . . .
GRIFFITHS IS THE HOME OF
STEINWAY • CHICKERING
KIMBALL • MUSETTE • MINIPIANO
WURLITZER • GRIFFITH
HAMMOND ORGAN • NOVACHORD
and the HAMMOND SOLOVOX
"The Music Center of New Jersey"
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
603 BROAD STREET • NEWARK, N. J.
236 MARKET STREET • PATERSON, N. J.
220 W. FRONT STREET • PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All Stores Open Evenings

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios

Victor, Decca and Columbia Records

GIFTS
For All Occasions
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Tel. Es. 3-5575
710 Springfield Ave.

CLINTON
OFFICE SUPPLY CO.
Printing, Filing Supplies
Greeting Cards, Law Blanks
Office Furniture
16 CLINTON ST. MARKET 3-4778-9

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ESTABLISHED 1806
LINDSLEY'S
Hardware Stores, Inc.
Builders and Household Hardware
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Glass
319 Main St. Tel. Or. 3-8200

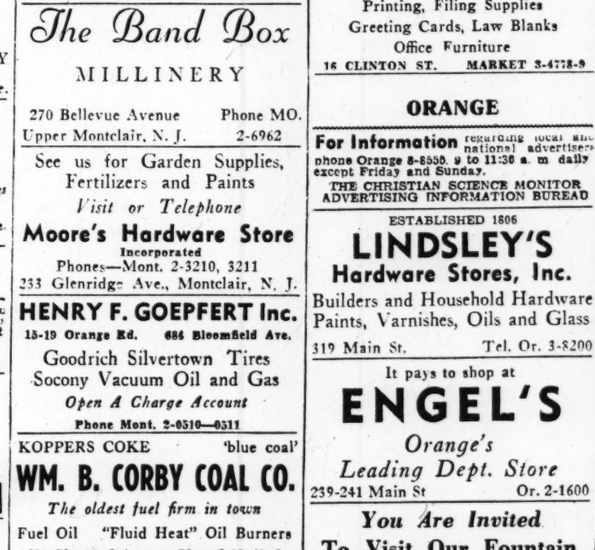
It pays to shop at
ENGEL'S
Orange's Leading Dept. Store
239-241 Main St Or. 2-1600

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

SOUTH ORANGE

LORETTE BEAUTY SHOP
Supreme Machineless Wave, $6.00
The Perfect Permanent
122 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9611

STEHLE & KIRK
Esso Station
Irvington Ave. and Waverly Pl.
SO. 2-9898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CITY and STATE
MC-2
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NEW JERSEY

PATERSON

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
For Men, Women, and Children
96 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
188 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

ROSDAHL AGENCY
INSURORS—REALTORS
Ridgefield Park, N. J.
HACKENSACK 2-2286

RIDGEWOOD

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-3345
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3346

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 North Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

The QUALITY SHOP
SUMMER DRESSES
Play Suits, Slacks and Slack Sets.
Sport Shirts for Men
J. F. STRAKOSCH
3 Sheridan Ave. Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.

RUTHERFORD

CHEVROLET
NEW AND USED CARS
"The Friendly House of Service"
LAIRD-JOHNSON, Inc.
325 Park Avenue Ru. 2-2500
ASK FOR MR. ANGEL

Park Hardware Company
Garden Hose, Sprinklers, Tools, Etc., Etc.
130 Park Avenue Ru. 2-6130

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

TOWN and COUNTRY CLOTHES
MISS NELLIE
19 Beechwood Rd. Tel. Sum. 6-4339

Zotos and Eugene Permanents
Prices Moderate
MAYBELLE BEAUTY SALON
SUM. 6-1164 98 SUMMIT AVENUE

Rug Cleaning and Expert Repairing
ORIENTALS AND BROADLOOM
PERSIAN RUG COMPANY
364 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-4023

TEANECK

Butterworth Dairy
222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
Deliveries in
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4091

WESTFIELD

CORBY'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
From Westfield Call WX-2200

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
389 Central Avenue Phone 3-3838

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

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Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-8562

CHATTIN BROTHERS
Awnings—Venetian Blinds and Shades
Canopies for Weddings
New Providence Road, Mountainside, N. J.
Telephone Westfield 2-0032

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

For a complete line of CAMERAS, supplies and accessories, visit the
Westfield Studios, Inc.
Portraits and Commercial Photographs
232 East Broad St. Tel. We. 2-0239
WESTFIELD, N. J.

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

Always ask for
Star Baking Co.'s Products
Specializing in Pure Rye Bread and Pumpernickel
Assorted Rolls and Buns
608 N. Front St., Allentown, Pa.
PHONE 8516 WE DELIVER

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

THE HAMMOND ORGAN
The Organ of Today
Stop in and hear the new Hammond Solovox. It will amaze you. $190.00.
Steinway, Kimball and other high-grade pianos. Expert piano tuning
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

CHESTER

SLATER'S
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Chester, Pa.
Headquarters for
RED CROSS Shoes for Women
MEN'S FLORSHEIM and FREEMAN
BUSTER BROWN Children's Shoes

PENNSYLVANIA

CHESTER (Continued)

Edgmont BEEF CO.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9248

ERIE

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The Halle Bros. Co.
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Play in Cotton this Summer!
COTTON TUBBABLES
In Slacks and Shirts
Play Suits with Shorts

Lawrence Call 22-987
We Clean Your Furs by
THE FURRIER'S METHOD
Cold Storage Vault on Premises
Over 50 Years of Service
402 WEST THIRD STREET

The Newer, Smarter
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
The exquisite materials, the perfect Manform sizing, and the expert workmanship appeal to men of discernment—as do the very fashionable collars, $2, $2.50, $3.50, $5.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PENN.
Featuring Women's and Misses' Howard Hodge, Stetson and Brewster Millinery

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

When Buying Milk
we suggest you try
Vitamin D Homogenized Milk
produced by
HARRISBURG DAIRIES
PHONE 4-1181

WEBB & WOLFE
Your Sporting Goods Store
Complete Golf and Tennis Equipment
211 Walnut St. Harrisburg, Pa.

"Brighten the Corner"
of some home today with flowers, and see the reflection in your own home in the days to come.
Stanley R. Lingle, *Florist*
933 N. 3rd Phone 23136

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

MAIN LINE—Haverford

Gladys Paine Cortright
375 W. Lancaster Avenue
Opposite Haverford College
SPECIAL LINGERIE SALE
Smart Collection of Dresses and Suits Drastically Reduced

THE NANCY ALICE
Haverford, Pa.
India Print Dresses
Wedding and Graduation Gifts

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

"GUARANTEED OR USED CARS"
BRAUER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 122 Majestic 0303

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
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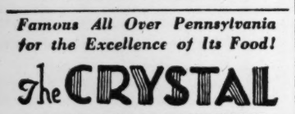
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Daily Features Page

Words of Current Interest

Beelzebub (Matt. 12:24) — *Be-el'-ze-bub* (first and third *e*'s quick-long as in debate, second short, *u* short).

Explained in Bible dictionaries as a Jewish conception of New Testament times signifying "prince of demons." The Greek word of Matthew, as also of Luke (11:15), ends with the letter *l* instead of *b*. In translation, "Beelzebub" was long ago adopted as the spelling, and has been, as a rule, retained; but Torrey, in The Four Gospels, prints "Beel-zebul" (final *l* and long mark over the *u*), with the purpose, no doubt, of accurately representing the word of the Aramaic source.

Communicable — *Ko-mu'-ni-ka-b'l* (*o* clipped-short as in connect, *u* long, *i* clipped-short as in charity. *a* obscured as in sofa).

Refers to that which can be imparted. The Latin foundations are the classic verb *communicare*, "to divide," "to share," and the noun *communicatio* (also classic), "imparting." It counts among those derived English adjectives which are handily made by the addition of the ending *-able* to an original stem.

Dismay — *Dis-ma'* (*i* short, *a* long).

The *s* has a soft sound, like that in dismount; unlike that, however, in dismal, which has the sound of *z*. The reason may trace back to origins, the *dis* in "dismay" and "dismount" being a prefix, and that in "dismal" being the plural of a noun. But however that may be, the origin of "dismay" is not convincingly explained, except that the word comes into English through French. As a noun, it means about the same as "consternation"; as a verb, in past participle form of "dismayed," it means "terrified," though not always hopelessly so.

Erroneous — *E-ro'-ne-us* (first *e* short as in end, *o* long, second *e* quick-long as in debate, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Describes that which is out of the line of truth and justice. It often seems to imply self-deception, when the short word "false" would point to wrong intention.

Hilkiah (II Kings 22:8) — *Hil-ki'-a* (first *i* short, second long, *a* obscured as in sofa).

A high priest of the time of Josiah, whose activity dates around 650 B. C. Mentioned a number of times in II Kings and in I and II Chronicles.

Pathological — *Path'-o-loj'-i-kal* (first *a* short, first *o* quick-long as in obey, second short as in odd, *i* short, second *a* clipped-short as in account).

Pernicious—*Per-nish'-us* (*e* as in maker, *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

"Hurtful." Often a "baleful" influence implying somebody behind it; not accidental, therefore, but designed. This idea seems to come down from the Latin adjective *perniciosus*, as used by classic writers.

Shaphan (II Kings 22:8)—*Sha'-fan* (first *a* long, second clipped-short as in account).

A scribe of about 640 B. C., having occasional mention in II Kings and in II Chronicles.

Theodicy—*The-od'-i-si* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *o* short, both *i*'s short).

A word of rather modern coinage that in a general way refers to God's righteousness, and that in a technical and philosophical way asserts the justice of God against all denying circumstances.

Transference—*Trans-fur'-ens* (*a* short, *u* as in urn, *e* clipped-short as in silent); or, by Webster's second choice, *trans'-fer-ens* (*a* short, first *e* as in maker, second clipped-short).

The idea of the Latin *transferre* always underlies the word, which has numerous modern philosophic applications. Unless some technical modifier accompanies it, the exact meaning has to be determined from the context.

Whatsoever (Phil. 4:8) — *Hwot'-so-ev'-er* (first *o* short as in odd, second quick-lon*g*, as in obey, first *e* short, second as in maker). Webster's makes it clear that the sound of the *a* in what, whether the simple word or compounds of it, is that of short *o*. The obscuration of the vowel to something like short *u*, often heard, hardly meets the approval of the lexicographers.

"Whatsoever," more formal, perhaps, than "whatever," is used a considerable number of times by Authorized, both in the Old Testament and in the New, to represent Hebrew and Greek words or phrases of relative and connective force. Tyndale starts it in the passage in Philippians, and other old translators follow him.

Passes over into English from the late Latin *erroneus*, "straying."

A Verse for Today . . .

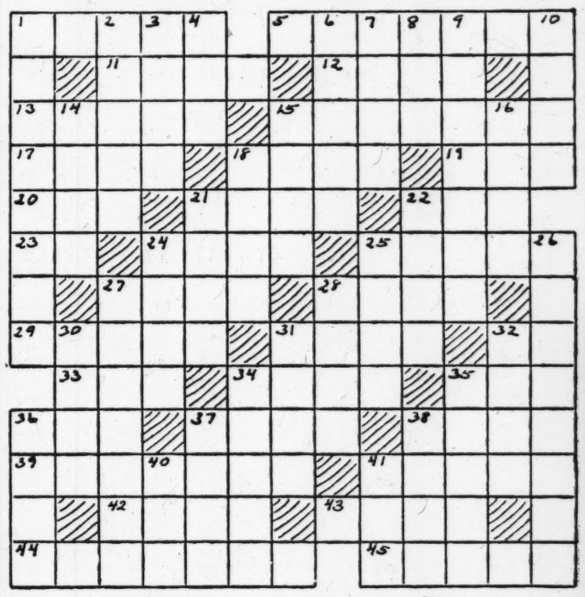
For he satisfieth the longing soul, and filleth the hungry soul with goodness.—Ps. 107:9.

Daily Quotation

FILL your time with positive service and good. Do not drift. Have definite things on hand to do.—HENRY CHURCHILL KING.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What does a flautist play?
5—Statue of whom was endowed with life?
11—How many tailors are said to make a man?
12—What do you call a Spanish lady?
13—Used in drawing together parts of garments, shoes, etc.
15—What place in Spain is scene of "Carmen"?
17—What is another name for the goggler?
18—What English poet wrote "Dunciad"?
19—To allow.
20—Bitter vetch is what?
21—Mentioned as being before the horse.
22—What is a prefix meaning "with"?
23—Symbol for tellurium is what?
24—What is capital of Latvia?
25—What Hungarian composer gave us many operettas?
27—What is a shelter for doves?
28—Fodder is stored in what?
29—Branch of what tree is an emblem of peace?
31—Replete.
32—While.
33—To employ.
34—What is a weaver's reed?
35—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
36—Insect.
37—Pseudonym of one who illustrated novels of Dickens.
38—Hoax.
39—The finest caviar is made from roe of what fish?
41—What is a crownlike head ornament?
42—A lively dance of the Scottish Highlanders.
43—Lucrezia is first name of what operatic soprano?
44—A kind of shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot (pl.).
45—What celebrated English actress played with Sir Henry Irving in Shakespearean parts?

Down

1—What do you call that voice of a man which lies above his natural voice?
2—What is Chingachgook's son in "Leatherstocking Tales"?
3—Connected.
4—Being.
6—One fully skilled or well versed in anything.
7—Music is said to be the food of what?
8—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
9—A four-in-hand pleasure coach, formerly much used.
10—Encourage.
14—What is a measure of land?
15—What is a small short-billed North American rail?
16—What is a river of Asiatic Russia?
18—What do you call a uniformed attendant at a theater?
21—Refer to.
22—To barter.
24—Wander.
25—What bulbous plant has large fragrant flowers?
26—What is a fragrant shrub of southern Europe and Asia Minor?
27—An artificial reservoir for holding or storing water.
28—What canal was built by Ferdinand de Lesseps?
30—What actor plays opposite Lynn Fontanne?
31—Flutter.
32—Pertaining to the shoulder.
34—What is hard outer covering of an egg?
35—What is a movable seat with four legs and a back?
36—Requests.
37—An excuse is what?
38—What do you call the male parent of a horse?
40—A color.
41—Small child is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Baked Potato has a Crust But a Boiled Potato Has None?

Baking a potato subjects it to a much more intense heat than boiling it. This high heat turns the starch on the surface of the potato into dextrine, a sort of glue, which sticks the starch grains together into a crisp crust. Dextrine is sometimes used as a substitute for gum arabic. Incidentally, when starched collars and clothes are pressed with a hot iron, the same thing happens. The heat changes the starch to dextrine and it is the dextrine that makes your collars stand stiffly at attention. And, too, it is dextrine that causes a crust to form on bread.

How Peanuts Can Be Salted in the Shell?

To salt peanuts in the shell, the raw goobers are first boiled in brine, then allowed to dry, after which they are roasted in the usual manner. Salting peanuts in the shell is said to be practiced extensively in the tropics.

W. P. Keasbey

Monitor Camera Club from A. E. Rutenbeck, Milwaukee

Silhouette of Beefeater at the Tower of London.

Her Mite

Gooding, Idaho

Mrs. C—— wanted very much to help her church in a monetary way but with seven mouths to feed and her husband working only intermittently, it was a problem.

Through this newspaper she began corresponding with a woman in the central states. They discovered a mutual interest in flowers, and soon boxes of young plants were being exchanged by mail. Each plant was tenderly cared for and waxed strong away from its native soil. She has also added to the perennial group each year by exchanging slips with friends.

Today her desire to help has been realized. She is able to supply flowers for her church from March until December. This is her "mite."

After services are over Mrs. C. always presents the bouquets either to some newcomer or to some shut-in.

In Lighter Vein

Involuntary Volunteering

After returning from a twenty-mile hike, the officer in command of a negro company said before dismissing his men:

"All men who are too tired to take another hike, step forward two paces."

The entire company stepped forward except one big, husky six-footer. Noticing him the officer said:

"Well, Johnson, ready for ten miles more?"

"No, sah," replied Johnson, "Ah'm jest too tired to even take dem two steps." — Trotty Veck Messenger.

Hess Mystery Solved

P. J., Long Beach, Calif., writes:

"Everyone has been worrying about the contents of the letter Rudolf Hess left to Hitler. Worry no more for here it is:

"'You take the low road, and I'll take the high road,

"'And I'll get to Scotland before you.'"

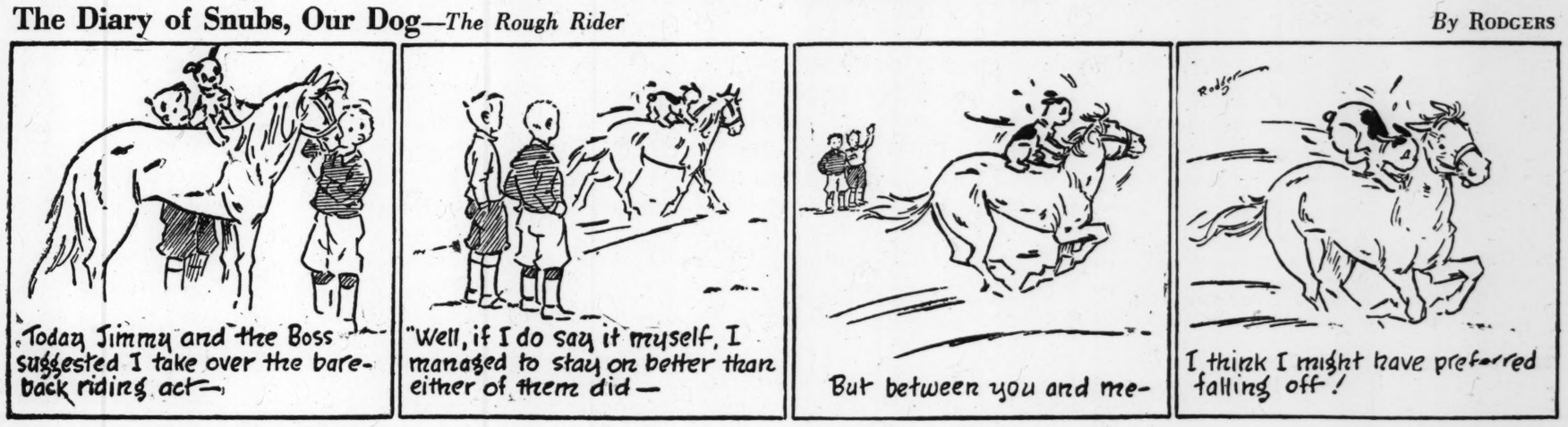
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Leisure*

By LE PELLEY

SPRING CLEANING'S ALL OVER — WHAT'LL WE DO?
I DON'T FEEL LIKE PLAYING MARBLES!
WHAT ABOUT A SWIM?
TOO COLD!
IF WE KNEW WHERE THE FELLOWS WERE, WE COULD GET UP A BASEBALL GAME...
LET'S JUST GO SIT BY THE FENCE
BALL PARK
FOOEY— COULD THINK OF PLENTY TO DO WHEN WE WERE WORKING ON SPRING CLEANING
THAT'S THE WAY THINGS GO
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Rough Rider*

By RODGERS


Today Jimmy and the Boss suggested I take over the bare-back riding act—
"Well, if I do say it myself, I managed to stay on better than either of them did—
But between you and me—
I think I might have preferred falling off!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Yes and No*

By THE HAGERS

I STOPPED TO CALL ON JACK SPOONBILL, THAT BOLD INVENTOR OF DRAKEVILLE.
"HOW MANY ATOMS HAVE YOU SPLIT?" BUT JACK SMILED WANLY AT MY WIT.
"A HELICOPTER I HAVE HERE, FOR FLIGHTS INTO THE STRATOSPHERE.
I'M OFF TOMORROW. WANT TO GO? I ANSWERED, "YES." BUT I MEANT, NO!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bread, Jelly—and Inflation

If you want an illustration of how inflation gets started just watch a small boy who is helping himself to "bread 'n' butter 'n' jelly."

First he gets a little too much butter on his plate for the slice of bread and has to take another. Then he finds he has some jelly left over and must go back for both butter and bread to make things come out even—which they seldom do.

Something very like that is going on in the United States today, and unless the Government, backed by public sentiment, steps in to call a halt, the result is going to be uncomfortably higher prices for everybody without any matching increase in income except for some favored groups.

At the outset of the present war labor remembered its experience with rising living costs twenty-five years ago and threw its new-found organization strength into demands for higher wages. Inflation usually had come from the other end of the scale; so labor meant to be forehanded this time and get the wage increases before living costs went up.

But the unions' action has tended to hasten the event they feared. Between mid-March and mid-April the cost of living for medium-income families in large American cities went up one per cent, to a point 3.7 per cent above the level of August, 1939. This is beginning to put a squeeze on the families of laborers outside the defense industries.

Moreover, the impression that urban industry, both capital and labor, was profiting heavily by the defense program doubtless has contributed to the evident determination of farm-bloc leaders in and out of Congress to put the political screws on the Treasury for all they can get in the form of parity payment loans from the Government.

A couple of interesting sidelights appear in news reports. One is that although the price-pegging loans apply only to cotton, corn and wheat, the price of eggs has gone up because higher grain prices will make it more expensive to feed chickens. The other is that dairy farmers in New York State are asking an increase in the price paid for milk on the grounds that the attracting of men into industry by better wages is producing a shortage of farmhands.

The Government through its Office of Price Administration has tried to put its foot on one section of this rising spiral, through halting a proposed increase in steel prices and more recently through an announcement of intention to set a price ceiling on combed cotton yarns, which had risen approximately 70 per cent in a year.

Sooner or later—and it cannot be much later—the Government is going to have to intervene to halt the rapid boosting of labor costs and of farm benefits if it is to be able to hold a lid on industrial prices. There is occasion for this in the shipyard machinists' strike in San Francisco and in the case of the crop loan bill. If laborer, industrialist, and farmer continually watch with suspicion the matching up of the laborer's bread, the industrialist's butter, and the farmer's jelly, the defense effort will be in danger of falling "butter side down."

Thanks for Thanksgiving

Doubtless gratitude was as sincerely expressed on the third Thursday of November as on the fourth. The people who believed President Roosevelt was violating the Constitution—"or something"—when he proclaimed an earlier date for Thanksgiving had forgotten how unofficial and short was the last-Thursday tradition. Some of the opposition to change was opposition to the New Deal, some was just opposition to change. Yet we are grateful that Thanksgiving is going to be restored.

It will end a lot of bickering and much confusion, make it easier for families to get together for the great family day. It is the first frank and explicit confession of the failure of an experiment to come from the White House in eight years. Most of all, it may help us to see that commercialization of holidays which should be primarily religious is a poor business. Thanksgiving was originally moved in an effort to improve retail sales by lengthening the Christmas buying season. It is now explained that the purpose was not achieved. A real understanding of the spiritual values of Thanksgiving and Christmas would never have permitted the date to be pushed around for such a reason. Failure may remind us to keep not only the date but the deeper values of Thanksgiving.

Atlanta Raises a Standard

What does freedom mean to a man behind bars?

Why should a prisoner in a penitentiary work hard and then harder so that people outside can better defend their freedom?

Why should men who may believe they have suffered at the hands of society exert themselves in behalf of society?

Why should they do twice as much work for the same prison pay when men outside have to be paid for every minute overtime?

Why should these so-called "failures," many of whom are sure they would have been "big shots" if they had had the "breaks"—why should they double their output for national defense while they hear of "big shots" in the business world who have to be sure of every penny in a Government contract?

Why?

Because an appeal to the best that is in men rarely fails to strike gold.

In Atlanta's Federal Penitentiary, 1,000 prisoners have boosted their production for defense 100 per cent in thirty days. They were appealed to on the basis of decency and loyalty and responded by expressing both.

Perhaps freedom is more dearly cherished by these men who know what it is to lose it. In any event, the issue underlying the world struggle is sharp enough to enlist their unstinting services in behalf of a freedom wider than their freedom but which is still fundamental for them.

Whatever mistakes, whatever obscured notions of liberty and order, brought these men to Atlanta, they are still capable of thinking straight to the point where international gangsterism is concerned. Some of these men are in a measure the victims of their own social order; they still prefer that order to totalitarianism.

May as much be said for other American citizens who are enjoying all the privileges of freedom and security. And may it be said for the intellectual doubters who demand that someone improve democracy before calling on them to save it.

Sovereignty and Security

Secretary Hull and France's Ambassador to Washington have been engaging in some plain talk, according to State Department reports. In that case M. Henry-Haye can be in no doubt of the sympathy which Americans feel for France. He can be in no doubt, either, that Americans are aware of the delicacy of France's position, and that they feel this position endangers American interests.

The French Ambassador's explanations of his country's problems and purposes, as stated to newspaper correspondents after his conference with Mr. Hull, were obviously intended to quiet American apprehensions. He pointed out that use of French air bases by the Nazis was provided for in the armistice, and held that this use of Syrian bases therefore was no violation of armistice terms. He further stated that his government would protect the sovereignty of French possessions such as Dakar.

It is the very possibility of the Nazis using Dakar and other colonies as they are using Syria which concerns the United States, however. Nominal sovereignty is beside the point. The French Ambassador declares that the Franco-Nazi armistice provided that "all the air fields and all the installations in any French territory will be placed under German and Italian control." In this case there was left to France only the shadow of sovereignty. And for the United States, so long as it respects that shadow, there can be only a shadow of security.

Either France is sovereign in its colonies or there is no sovereignty. If France is sovereign, the American suspicion that Vichy is actively in the Nazi camp would seem well founded. If France is not sovereign then the United States must take steps to prevent the Nazis from establishing their sovereignty as a new menace to the Western Hemisphere.

What, asks the Atchison Globe, has become of the old-fashioned child who licked the plate when his mother baked a cake? And echo answers, What's become of the o. f. mother who did same?

A New York State lumber mill foreman claims the world's crocheting championship with 380 handkerchiefs, no two alike. Has he relinquished his title as home lawn embroiderer?

Our Readers Say—

"Half Measures" and Post-War Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your leading editorial, "Half Measures," you take issue with Mr. Hoover's speech concerning convoys. You evidently doubt that the use of the United States Navy in such service would mean war. Yet it cannot be denied that there is a very serious risk that such a course of action would lead to war. And I should like to add one more reason why we must not take any steps which would have even a slight chance of plunging this country into the European chaos.

The reason which I present is this: The role which the United States must play, whether she wants to or not, in the future of the world. If we take the wrong step during the next few weeks, we will cause such damage in the world that it will be wellnigh impossible to right the wrong. By entering this war, now or in the near future, we shall have lost all chance to save, not the United States, but the world. For it is psychologically impossible for the nations which have been at war to sit calmly at the peace table afterwards and to make a just and lasting peace.

Our role, the role of the United States, is to see that peace does finally come to the world. Our present duty, then, is to keep our heads, to keep out of war. We must continue the ever-increasing tempo of preparedness until the time when, with complete faith, and backed up by our armed forces, we may offer to the principal belligerents and to the world a plan for true peace. We must even demand that the peace be signed. If either nation, or both, refuses to accede to the proposal, we must force them to sign, and for ever after we must see to it that the peace is kept.

The world has become so small that troubles in any part of it affect every nation. This United States, now the most important nation in the world, has the rare privilege and duty to unite the whole world in a very hopeful future. We must take every precaution not to become just another warring nation, thus losing our prestige. We must not weaken our position by doing the wrong thing at the wrong time. We must not allow ourselves to be perhaps pushed into this war by the use of our Navy in convoys.

Exeter, N. H. PHILIP M. HAM

"America Has Grown Up"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is our duty to ourselves to see that this world is going to be the sort of place we want to live and trade in. America has grown up and the world has grown small. If we attempt to evade our share of the responsibility of running it, there will be no peace for us.

The immediate question is active participation in the war—naval and military action. Let us face the issue and get on with the job while Britain and China are still strong enough to be our allies. Let us get it over with so we can get back to a constructive life. WILLIAM G. MILLER

Woodbury, L. I.

News From Poland

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am one of a family of Polish Americans who have been living in America for over thirty years. Because all of us still remember our life in Poland, her fortunes never fail to quicken our feeling and interest.

Since September, 1939, direct news from Poland has been rare. Letters are unsatisfying riddles, which must be answered by similar riddles and in the hope that they will reach and be understood by those for whose hearts they are written. We must be satisfied with such statements as:

Life flows here for us in a thin little stream.

Black diamonds are more precious and more expensive than white ones in Warsaw.

My room is a prison unbarred, because no one fears an old bird whose wings have been clipped.

The Christian Science Monitor has been our only other substantial source of information, more abundant than three or four other periodicals which come to our daily attention. There are geographic and political conditions which make it easy for great western peoples to forget a country so small, so far removed and so helpless as Poland is today.

In speaking for my family and for myself, I feel that I am expressing to you the gratitude of many other Poles whose only contact with the land of their heritage your paper is at this time making possible.

(MRS.) HELEN O. BRISTOL

Jenkintown, Pa.

The Battle of Greece

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The battle of Greece has not been lost, even though the Nazis are in Greece today.

Greece has won a moral victory once again; her sons and daughters will continue fighting under any democratic government to preserve that immortal spirit of freedom.

The democratic people of this world must follow her example until victory is a fact. This war is a test as to the validity of democracy.

Can we afford to lose it? Absolutely not. It is the law of God to be free.

Boston GREGORY G. VLADICAS

Mr. Apley Without the Transcript

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A Mr. Tucker asks what Mr. George Apley would think of Boston without the Transcript. There is an old saying that time heals all wounds, but probably Mr. Apley would buy The Christian Science Monitor and forget the loss more quickly.

Arlington, Mass. H. G. BARNES

"Oil for the Motors of Japan"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "Oil for the Motors of Japan," points up a baffling question: Why should America sell oil and war material to Japan? Furthermore, why does the State Department permit this activity to continue?

Hyde Park, Mass. W. J. H.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Constant Pruning Necessary

The Vicuña and the Customs Man

The vicuña has been hunted for a thousand years for the coat he wears—by far the finest and most aristocratic fleece worn by any animal. Everybody has always coveted this fleece. I recently visited the Andean sierra region, and saw the shy vicuñas loping along in herds at a distance that required binoculars before I could identify them. They are the size of deer and the color of fawns but each one wears a white apron with all the chic of a French parlor maid, as Hollywood conceives such servants. Like the French maid, too, the vicuña is "a beautiful, almost archaic creature." The quoted words are from a trade brochure by Sylvan I. Stroock, whose company imports vicuña fleece by special license.

Veni, vidi, vicuña victus sum, and that lush Latin, whether right or wrong, is my confession that I was so bowled over by the beauty of the little beasts that I had to have a rug of their pelts. Knowing that to take one from Peru was impossible because of Peruvian conservation laws I looked up the situation in Bolivia. Yes, each bearer of a passport could take out one such rug, I learned, after first complying with certain regulations of the Bolivian government and having the whole transaction duly certified in the local *aduana*. I shopped all over La Paz and finally bought a beautiful rug of twelve whole pelts sewed together cleverly to make a single fleece some six feet in length by five in width. I was careful to secure from the shopkeeper a receipted bill "so that I won't have any trouble with the customs man in New York," I explained. His bill read "*Por una colcha de cuerpecitos enteros de vicuña* No. 11626; *comp. de imp. internos* No. 22449. (The last, abbreviated words mean "including internal tax.") I went to the U. S. consulate and asked if I needed a consular invoice or certificate.

"No, no. You don't need anything," came the reply, with great finality. "Just declare it in the usual way and you'll have no trouble at all."

I went home with it to New York. I declared it in the usual way. I had no trouble at all. The customs man put on his sticker very promptly. But—as I lingered for five minutes to say good-bye to steamer friends trouble caught up with me. My customs official returned and stood guard over my pile of luggage.

* * *

"About that veye-coon-a," he began diffidently. "Have you got a consular invoice?"

"No," I said, with bright confidence. "You don't need any. I went into all that in the consulate at La Paz and they assured me positively—"

"But it says here on the rule book that you gotta have a ninvoice from the consuls."

"Can't help that, officer," I said, still brightly. "They must know the rules in the U. S. consulate and they assured me positively—"

"When did you leave Bolivia?"

"Why it was—let's see—October 23 I think."

"Well this rule book looks like its dated October 30, but even so you gotta have a ninvoice."

"But that's a roast. An outrage. I can't look into the mind of the customs bureau and tell what rules you're going to pass."

One of the world's dreariest, most futile conversations then ensued, and I shall not record the grim details. You know how it came out. The customs man took me to that Hole of Horrors where the chief inspector sits behind a desk and counters the importunities of fifty passengers at once, each of whom is very hot and bothered. When my turn came, at incredibly long last, this gentleman took away my treasured rug, and with it, to play safe, various items in alpaca that seemed to have a cousinship to the rug. He informed me that the goods would be stored in the customs warehouse on Varick Street. He gave me a receipt stating that articles "said to be of vicuña and alpaca" had been confiscated because of violation of rule 51,247, or it might have been rule 52,174. Anyway it was a rule with a very high number.

"Why don't you go down to the main customhouse and see if they'll give you a release or something," he said with an attempt at a kindly smile.

I did just that and spent several of the most miserable hours ever fashioned out of sixty minutes. The rule with the high number, which I had violated, certainly baffled those men at the head office. They could not agree on what it meant. Each thought my problem belonged in another department. They held very long telephone conversations about it and I listened in, with alternating hope and despair. In the latter mood I finally left the customhouse and dumped the whole unhappy business in the lap of a young friend of mine employed by Grace Line. I gave him all my papers, including the one about my infraction of the rule with the high number.

* * *

December slithered into history, and with it Christmas of the dour year of 1940. The rug, was, of course, my Christmas masterpiece, the dazzling thing that was to have made the family's eyes goggle. The new year started on its course. At intervals of about two weeks my young friend wrote that he still was following the matter closely but that "nothing much happened yet. I'll keep you informed."

After more winter weeks suddenly the rug CAME. My friend sent me a "bill," which was a masterpiece of whimsey. It listed numerous expenses, subway fares, postage etc., which totaled up to exactly one dollar. To make it come out even he included 15 cents for a strawberry ice cream soda to celebrate "the non-aggression pact of the vicuña and the customs man." SYDNEY A. CLARK

Mirror of World Opinion

Tolerance Endangered

Depressing to citizens of democracies are the current indications of weakening in the spirit of tolerance, that jewel of free people, so lacking in the character of the dictators. On the radio, in editorials and in public addresses there is an ever increasing resort to abuse of individuals and attribution of treason because of difference in opinion. . . . When people permit tolerance to be endangered they take the first steps toward subscribing to and surrendering to the brutal forces intent upon destroying all that stands for freedom of expression.—*Salt Lake Tribune*, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Wide Horizon

'Be Useful': Solution for a Race

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP) — George Washington Carver, famed Negro scientist of Tuskegee Institute, received the annual "humanitarian award" of the Variety Clubs of America . . . proclaiming him a renowned benefactor of mankind. . . . Dr. Carver has turned the inner shells of the peanut into 140 commercial products.

Last autumn Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee told me that opportunity for the Negro was never a matter of complexion. Now Dr. Carver is not only an outstanding figure in the field of chemurgical achievement, but perhaps the greatest genius of his race, and beyond doubt the preeminent example of emancipation obtained by merit of self-culture. Against statistical claims of sociologists, his usefulness is irrefutable proof that color cannot limit a man's service.

Put that down as axiomatic when you consider devising a program for the South. The South has many problems serious past believing. One of the first has to do with finding a worthy place for its population which derives from Africa. Put it down, too, that this problem is so urgent that it is forcing its attention upon Southern consciousness without reference to Southern willingness to think about it. The Negro question demands an answer, and the fact that many white Southerners are searching for it gives some assurance that it will be an answer of peace.

* * *

To a Negro sociologist and author of consequential books, I put the question that Dr. Carver answered when I asked, "Is the Southern Negro ready for equality?" The younger man's response was that any group is ready for equality when it is ready to demand it. His viewpoint when contrasted with that of the great chemurgist recalls the larger world struggle of the day as between the view that humanity deserves what it earns and the belief that it deserves what it wants.

Those who take issue with the latter contention cannot fail to admit that every human being, merely by reason of his humanity, is worthy of better things than befall the so-called "lowest third." But they insist that no good comes to society as a whole through seizure, by a minority, of rights for which that minority is not ready to assume the responsibility of self-control.

If such are right, a program for the Southern Negro will have to proceed from Negro thinkers themselves. Outsiders can propose, as have the Communists, such programs as violence writes, but they overlook the fact that freedom springs from something within.

Lest the Negro miss this point, the average Southern white person will need to revise many beliefs traditionally held about his black neighbors. He will conclude that the Negro can be satisfied with no status less than the rights of franchise and self-support. He will stop thinking of the Negro as inferior racially. The Negro race does indeed occupy an inferior position now, but no reason is known why it should be destined so to remain. Negroes have proven themselves to be entirely capable of mental and spiritual expansion.

* * *

The need is for a new vocabulary of respect between the races. It needs to be said, and said often, that the Negro has worth as a man, and not merely as a useful servant.

Certain steps could make a heart-warming reality out of this proposition. Suffrage could go to all qualified voters, white or black. The Negro could put a new emphasis upon his importance to the world as a Negro, and not merely as an ambitious imitator of white culture and a seeker after "social equality," so-called. There is no such thing as social equality in the ranks of any race. A State which excludes its one Negro college president from the council of its college presidents could lead the way by reversing this position.

Fundamentally, the question resolves itself around the revolution that is going on in the hearts of all who love democracy. There is a turning from the outward appearance to the inner substance. There is a rallying to the cause of justice: even white people are becoming kinder to white people. May it not be, then, that as the dominant white population of America acts in obedience to the Rule that is Golden so far as the affairs of its own race are concerned, it will receive as by inspiration some new wisdom for a right relationship with the black? The axiom stated by Dr. Carver enfolds a solution: Be useful, and the world will need you.

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